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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY JUNE 23, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2497.

LEGISLATORS WANT LIGHT UPON POWER IN FACE OF VETO

Problem of Considering Separately Points of Governor's Unpaid Bills Message.

What shall be done with Governor Dole's veto of six items in the Unpaid Bills Act is the question which is uppermost in the minds of the members of the House. After threshing over the question for some time yesterday the matter went over without action, seeking advice from the Attorney-General as to the propriety of taking up the sections of the veto, and voting upon them separately.

Some members of the House seemed to feel that though the Organic Act gives to the Governor the right to consider the items of an appropriation measure independently, when a veto comes to them they are without prerogative to act independently, but must consider all sections or none. There was a long debate over the question, and the disposition of it means that there will be almost as much delay as would have resulted if the motion of Harris, to postpone action until Thursday, had prevailed.

During its working hours the House disposed of all the items in the Six Months' Salary Bill except that as to the pay of the boat-boys, and this was referred to the committee consisting of the Oahu delegation. But it was not all work during the day, for the members had their little play time, during which they passed a ridiculous resolution asking the Governor an impertinent question as to how information leaked out of his office, allegedly.

The Senate put over the veto until Thursday, and refused to confer with the House as to the amount of time which elapsed while the bill under veto was in the hands of the Governor. The Loan Bill was passed first time and ordered printed, so that the members may have it for action at once.

IN THE HOUSE.

The message from Governor Dole, vetoing certain items of unpaid bills, was read in both languages and upon its completion the war began.

Harris moved that consideration be deferred until Thursday and Chillingworth seconded. Paele moved for a special committee of three, to meet a like committee from the Senate, to consider whether or not the message does not come too late. Paele said the bill went to the Governor at 10:05 o'clock on the morning of June 9, and now the message was received at 10:10 o'clock on the morning of June 22. The committee appointed consists of Paele, Nakaleka and Andrade.

Vida introduced a resolution calling upon Governor Dole for information as to how the Advertiser was able to forecast his views on the unpaid bills before the House received the message. Fernandez seconded the motion saying it looked like the Governor was the Advertiser, or that he was accepting its advice. Harris' motion to table was lost by twelve to thirteen. He then asked what was meant by the resolution and Vida declared that it was to go on record as opposed to the Governor's policy. The message of the Governor, he said, bearing upon the Loan bill was impertinent, and this was to show him the feeling of the House. The Governor, he said, had better tend to his own business and let the House look after its own.

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of sixteen to nine, the self-styled Republicans who went on "record" being Aylett, Haia, Kaili, Kumalea, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka and Vida, which with the entire Home Rule strength made up the majority.

The House then passed finally the bills, providing for the unpaid bills of the Educational Department, Lahaina-luna, the extension of the life of the Emergency bill, the appropriation for procuring blanks and books for counties and for the extra expenses of the Senate.

MAUI'S POLICE ITEMS.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the six months salary bill. Maui's police items were then reported, the following being the items:

Walluku—1 captain at \$100, \$600; 2 lieutenants at \$65, \$780; 14 officers, including officers at Kihel and Kahului, at \$50, \$4,200; Honouliuli officer at \$40,

\$240.
Makawao—1 captain at \$75, \$450; 6 officers at \$50, \$1,800.
Hana—1 captain at \$60, \$360; 3 officers at \$50, \$900; 2 officers at \$40, \$480.
Kipahulu—3 officers at \$40, \$720.
Molokai—1 officer at \$50, \$300; 4 officers at \$40, \$960.
Lahaina—1 captain at \$75, \$450; 1 lieutenant at \$60, \$360; 4 officers at \$50, \$1,200; 3 officers (one at Olowalu, one at Honokohau and one at Lanai) at \$50, \$750.

This report is drafted with a view to equalizing the pay of the police officers from Hawaii to Kauai. Since the Hawaii and Oahu officers will be paid in most, if not in all cases, \$50 per month, it is nothing more than fair that the Maui officers should be paid, accordingly. The pay of regular police of Maui comes to \$14,520 according to this report. There ought to be some special officers and also some incidentals, and we recommend 4 special officers at \$60, \$1,440; incidentals, \$1,800; \$3,240. Total, \$17,760. And we recommend the item pass as amended.

S. KELIHOI,
F. W. BECKLEY,
PHILIP PALI,
J. NAKALEKA.

The minority presented a report making slight increases in the salaries of some of the officers but keeping very close to the pay at present given. A summary is as follows: Walluku, \$4,980; Makawao, \$1,500; Lahaina (including Lanai), \$2,520; Hana, \$1,050; Kipahulu, \$420; Molokai, \$1,050; leper settlement, \$810; special police, \$1,560. Grand total, \$14,050. Signed by S. E. Kalama and W. P. Hala.

HIGHER FIGURES AGREED TO.

There was a long debate over the matter, the Maui men talking freely about their needs, the others letting it all go until the noon hour came and the committee went into recess.

Immediately upon reassembling the committee of the whole proceeded to vote upon the Maui police, the minority recommendations being adopted by seventeen to seven.

INCREASES FOR BAND.

Aylett presented a report on the military and band. The former appropriations were recommended to pass as in the bill at a total of \$5,370. For the band \$10,020 is recommended for the period, divided as follows: Two soloists, D. K. Naone and Charles Kreuter, \$8. per month each, \$960; first class, five men at \$60 each, \$1,800; second class, six men at \$50, \$1,800; third class, eight men at \$45, \$2,160; fourth class, six members at \$40, \$1,440; two vocalists, \$37.50 each, \$450; band master, \$1,410. This means an increase of \$1,471 caused by increased duty because of military enlistment. The emergency

TOURISTS WAITING FOR AN INVITATION TO HAWAII

P. R. Helm Found Many People in California Who Would Help on the Island Tourist Campaign—His Ideas on the Subject.

"By proper effort Hawaii can get not only tourists in large numbers, but settlers as well, as California is doing" said P. R. Helm, secretary of the Merchants' Association, yesterday. While in California recently he investigated the methods which California people are using successfully to flood that state with tourists. Mr. Helm believes that California will help Hawaii get tourists, provided of course, that the agitation is begun among the sources of tourist travel and not in California. For every tourist that comes to Hawaii naturally must pass through California, and in that way must help that State to some extent.

"While in California," continued Mr. Helm, "I familiarized myself with the methods being used to attract tourists. In general, it is simply to exploit and advertise the climate and other attractions of the State in the districts from which the tourists come—Boston, New York and Chicago. They work largely through the railroad companies and by advertising in the leading magazines, and special correspondence in the Eastern newspapers and periodicals keeping interest in the country aroused as much as possible."

"The transportation companies (I visited some of the offices in San Francisco) are willing to work with us here in Hawaii. The people who are advertising California are also willing and anxious to help us, provided that we do not work in California, but go further East where the tourists are."

"What the people want to know first, is what we have here. I found that even the merchants at the Coast who trade with us, knew very little about the country. They don't even know whether we have hotel accommodations for a small party."

"If we get up advertising matter properly, setting out our attractions specifically, and telling also how much a trip to Hawaii will cost, and how long it will take, we can get rates from the railroad companies and from the steamship lines as well. Everyone you meet on the coast intends to go to Hawaii, and the first question they ask is how to get here. Then they want to know what we have, what our attractions are, and how long it will take to see them. It is astounding what an advertising propaganda has done for California, and what it might do for us. There are hundreds of wealthy families that come to California for the winter, that have built fine houses in the State, and stay but a few months in the year. Much of the time they spend in traveling to various points of interest and resorts. It would seem to me that with the proper effort, some of these people would make a side trip to Hawaii."

"What we want is a booklet with plenty of illustrations of Hawaiian life, surf riding, scenery, etc., to distribute. This could be done through the medium of the transcontinental lines. The general passenger agents would be willing to distribute this literature and route their passengers, so as to include Hawaii."

"This is a most opportune time for a tourist campaign. All eyes are turned towards the Pacific. We have the cable and new and commodious steamers are being added to the lines running to and through Honolulu. The middle classes are traveling more than ever and are coming out West instead of touring the South and Europe. Hawaii has been everywhere heard of as a beautiful country, a 'Paradise of the Pacific' and what we want to give the people now is more specific information, so that they will know what they are coming to."

"We must have a headquarters here from which the campaign can be conducted, and work up excursions and the special rates will come. If we work for it, the tourists will come to us."

payroll for the band, \$450, is also recommended.

Chillingworth moved to amend by striking out the names of the soloists, on the ground that should they leave or die their places could not be filled.

Kumalea moved to amend by appropriating \$11,400 to be divided—concert soloist, \$90, \$540; five first class men \$75, \$2,250; six second class, \$60, \$2,160; eight third class, \$50, \$2,400; six fourth class, \$40, \$1,440; two lady vocalists at \$50, \$600; band master \$1,410; assistant band master and clarinet soloist, \$600. He supported this with a long speech saying the best men should be paid well and then they would stay with the band.

Kaniho thought there was no need to increase salaries in the band, saying Kohala never had been visited and that the pronunciation of the Portuguese bandmen was atrocious, which would make old Hawaiians pronounce the singing very bad.

Aylett made a good fight but could arouse little enthusiasm in the House. He favored itemizing the salary list so that the men would get all that is coming to them. The Chillingworth amendment was adopted after in which the committee report was taken up and rushed through.

TWO FISH INSPECTORS.

This brought consideration up to the report on the Fish Inspector and Kaniho moved to cut the salary from \$420 to \$360. He said the inspector was negligent in the extreme. Fernandez succeeded in having passed an item reading "two fish inspectors, Honolulu, \$360 each, \$720." The item of Assistant Fish Inspector was thereupon stricken out.

MORE TIME ON BOAT BOYS.

The payroll for the pilot boats came next, and there was a long discussion over the proper course of procedure, it being found that the item was in the hands of the Oahu delegation. Aylett's motion that the committee be given further time was adopted over

NAVY HOLDINGS INCREASED AT HONOLULU POST

Servian War Minister Threatens Serious Results if the Regicides Are Punished.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Rear Admiral Bradford has arranged the purchase of 500 acres adjoining the naval station at Honolulu.

The above dispatch was shown last night to Capt. U. S. G. White, Commandant of the Naval Station here, who said: "This must refer to the suit pending between the Government and the Honolulu Plantation Company. For some time past the Government has held the fee of 561 acres of land at Halawa, and suit was brought against the plantation people to obtain the leasehold. The dispatch evidently indicates that the question has either been settled in the courts, or else Admiral Bradford has effected a compromise with the plantation in which the Government has obtained control of the much needed land."

AFTER THE TRAGEDY AT SERBIA'S CAPITAL

LONDON, June 22.—The court has gone into mourning for a fortnight for King Alexander.

BELGRADE, June 22.—The War Minister threatens serious consequences in case of the punishment of the murderers of King Alexander. The promotion of the regicides meets the disapproval of the people and may possibly be cancelled.

Indicted for Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Machen, Groff Brothers and others have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the purchase of postoffice supplies.

Machen was arrested on May 27 on charges of receiving money from contractors for letter-box fasteners, and dismissed from office. Groff Brothers, the accused contractors, were arrested at the same time. Machen is accused of sharing in the profits of the firm of Groff Brothers to the extent of forty per cent.

Convicts Blow Up Prison Gates.

CANON CITY, Colo., June 22.—Six convicts dynamited the gates of the prison today and escaped. Guards went in pursuit, killing one and wounding and capturing the others.

Killed a McCoy.

ROANOKE, Va., June 22.—Officers of the law killed one of the McCoy gang today and wounded others. The surviving outlaws escaped.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—A negro who committed assault with murder was burned at the stake today. The guards fired at the mob wounding several.

A Multitude Starving.

PEKING, June 22.—There are now 200,000 people starving in Kwangsi and the number is increasing. There are many deaths.

HONOLULU-BOUND VESSEL IN DISTRESS

AUCKLAND, June 22.—The bark Mary Cushing, en route from Newcastle to Honolulu, has put into this port leaking.

The American bark Mary L. Cushing, Captain Balch, arrived at Newcastle April 19, from Capetown, loaded coal and sailed for Honolulu. The vessel is of 1,658 tons gross register, was built at Newburyport, Mass., in 1883, and is now owned by the California Shipping Company.

ROME, Italy, June 22.—The Pope attended the consistory of new Cardinals today.

COLE JUNCTION, Mo., June 22.—A freight collision took place here today. Four train-hands were killed.

GRENNVILLEHILL, Wyo., June 22.—Four trainmen were killed in a railway collision near this town today.

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 22.—King Peter I set out today for Belgrade. He was accompanied by a large delegation of Servian officers.

Continued on page 3.

HOUSE AGREES TO CHANGES IN THE LOAN BILL ITEMS

Men From Other Islands Override Report of Oahu Delegation on School Street.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

After a struggle which involved almost the entire day, the morning session running till long past noon, the House passed finally the Loan Bill yesterday. It was a hard fight on the measure, the bill being changed on in some particulars, the most dangerous and altogether unfortunate precedent being established, that the members sitting with a delegation caucus, should break away from it and fight against the report of the majority.

This was done successfully in the matter of the School street item. The Home Rule legislature's survey for that street was approved and ordered into the bill by a vote of sixteen to eleven, after a fight, which brought out not only the members from this Island, to whom the House had referred the matter, but as well men from other islands such as Beckley, who worked against permitting Oahu's pro rata to stand as in the report. The change ties up the appropriation unless it shall be in the power of the Department of Public Works to secure the land and build the road along certain defined lines, for the amount appropriated.

The Senate's expense bill was advanced after some child's play, and the House adjourned early. The Senate did little, but still all that it had to do.

IN THE HOUSE.

The third reading of the Loan Bill was the order of the day in the House and it was read in full.

When the reading had concluded Andrade rose to move that section 1 be stricken out, saying that the report of the committee to which the bill was referred so suggested, and the point had been overlooked. He said it was his error and the House agreed and as well corrected the numbering of the remaining paragraphs of the bill. This change simply removes the authorization. The new section was amended to fit the wording adopted in committee, which appropriates the receipts from bonds authorized by the regular session bill.

FIGHT ON SCHOOL STREET.

Kupihua renewed the fight on the School street extension, moving to have the survey as made by Kanakani for the Legislature of 1903, inserted in the bill.

Chillingworth asked Kupihua what survey this was and was told that it was one by the Survey office. Chillingworth said that he would move as a substitute "that the lines be those of the survey now on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works."

Kupihua said that the Oahu delegation had been in doubt as to the proper survey and left it to him as chairman of the Public Lands Committee to ascertain the proper route, and this was the result.

Andrade objected to setting out the survey saying that no other road was so described in the surveys and he could see no reason why this should be done in this instance. He insisted that the engineers were the proper persons to lay out the road.

AYLETT SHOWS MAP.

Aylett took up the fight saying that a survey had been made by the government and he showed the map of the proposed line of the street as surveyed by both the government engineers and others, he arguing for a straight road. Greenwell argued that to declare a route would encourage speculation and attempts to hold up the government in the price of the lands.

Beckley took the floor to argue for the survey and Harris opposed it, the argument being long and somewhat bitter, ending with the adoption of the Kupihua amendment, the first time that any delegation had its report changed. The vote on the adoption of the amendment was as follows: Ayes—Aylett, Damiana, Fernandez, Hala, Kalama, Kanaho, Kealawa, Kou, Kumalea, Kupihua, Lewis, Nakaleka, Oili, Paele, Pali, Parly.

Noes—Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Kall, Kellinot, Knudsen, Long, Pulan and Vida.

HILO'S PATROL WAGON.
Lewis then moved to amend Kaumana Homestead road including Macfarlane road, reducing the amount from \$11,000 to \$10,000, and adding a new item, purchase and equipment of police patrol wagon for Hilo, \$1,000. The House agreed to both amendments.

Pulan amended the item "Kaauhu Homestead roads" simply by adding the word "Kohala," as there are other districts of the same name on the island and of Hawaii. The House was agreeable and this ended the amending after which the bill was passed without a dissenting vote.

The Printing Committee reported against printing the short bills recently introduced, saying that the members could readily understand their purport. The House accepted the report and took a recess.

SENATE EXPENSE BILL.

The House, upon reassembling, received Senate Bill No. 14, appropriating \$1,500 for the expenses of the Senate during the remainder of the session. Fernandez moved to pass first reading and Kupihua moved to table.

Kalama urged the passage of the bill and there were several objections. The motion to table carried but Kellinot immediately moved to reconsider which carried and the bill was brought up once more, the question being next

tion to reject having been lost by seven to sixteen.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Chaplain Ezera occupied nearly half the time of yesterday's sitting. It was not an unreasonably long prayer either.

Secretary of the Territory G. R. Carter, in a state paper, furnished the paper's news of the signing by the Governor, on the 17th inst., of the bill making a special appropriation for the Treasury Department.

SINEWS OF WAR.

By the votes of all the ten members present, the bill appropriating \$1,500 additional for expenses of the Senate in the special session passed third reading.

At 10:11 the Senate adjourned till this morning. Those absent were Baldwin, C. Brown, Dickey, Kalauakalani and McCandless.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT.

Senator C. Brown came in after the fall of the gavel and said he preferred to play at right field in the baseball game. Mr. Brown is evidently one of those old-fashioned fellows who would rather be right than be president.

President Crabbe notified the members that a special car would be waiting for them, the officers and the reporters at 3:30 o'clock, to carry all hands to the game at Punahou.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Taken both together, the two houses of the Legislature yesterday made a record for shortness of sitting. The Senate had nothing to do. The House did a good deal judged by actual work accomplished, but absolutely without any talk over it all. To have four bills, from the Senate without, pass the House without either cold or hot air treatment is truly marvelous.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives proved yesterday that it possessed a tremendous reserve power of energy which was available whenever the members saw necessity for its exercise.

Four bills passed second reading—Senate bills at that—and the House adjourned half an hour after opening until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The bills were:

An act appropriating \$1500 additional for expenses of the Senate in special session.

An act extending the operation of the Emergency appropriation act from June 30 to December 31, 1903.

An act supplementary to the unpaid bills act.

An act appropriating \$12,500 for the Auditor to pay the expense of furnishing blank and blank books to the counties.

Mr. Kealawa, at the opening, introduced the following resolution, which was declared out of order:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the members of the baseball teams who muffed all balls yesterday, should be made to run around the Capitol building five times at 12 o'clock noon, this day."

IN THE SENATE.

"Aole loan—Nothing."
The foregoing was the entry on the order of the day for the Senate yesterday. And the Senators did it with their usual promptness in dispatch of business.

After prayer and reading of the minutes the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Tried to Burn His House.

David Carter, formerly a mounted policeman, reported to the police yesterday that an attempt had been made to burn his house in Punui the night previous. When he got up yesterday morning he found the back veranda soaked with kerosene, and several partly burned matches nearby. A small wooden outhouse had also been the object of the incendiary attack, but this

THE HANALEI RETURNS FROM MIDWAY AND GUAM

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The steamer Hanalei arrived from Midway and Guam shortly before noon yesterday, having completed her work for the Commercial Cable Co. The vessel was as clean and bright as a millionaire's yacht as she docked at the Inter-Island wharf. Not an accident marred the trip and the only mishap occurred when the Hanalei docked in Honolulu and broke a gang plank.

Following is the complete log of the Hanalei for the voyage.

LOG OF THE HANALEI.

At 10:30 a. m., April 23rd, 1903, the steamship Hanalei of Honolulu, commanded by Captain George Piltz, sailed from Honolulu, bound for the Islands of Midway and Guam. The Hanalei was chartered by the Commercial Cable Company to convey their employees and a cargo of supplies and lumber to the above mentioned islands. The names of the party for Midway are as follows: B. W. Colley, Supt.; D. Morrison, O. Crews-Read and O. Florin (Batterymen). Dr. M. Crooke, Company's medical officer, four Chinese servants, three carpenters and four laborers. For Guam: D. Coath, Supt.; W. Kimley, C. Willis and J. Bloomfield (Batterymen). Four Chinese servants and three carpenters. The morning of our departure was simply beautiful and combined with the splendid music furnished by the Government band, went far towards cheering up those on board, as we all looked upon our departure from Honolulu as saying good bye for many months to civilization.

Thousands of people crowded the wharf, and every one seemed to do their utmost to make our departure for lonely Midway as bright as possible.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd we passed the sailing ship Parima bound for San Francisco. During the day weather was simply lovely and sea very smooth, wind light from the N. E. Temperature 78 fair and the barometer steady at 29.91 and every indication of fine weather. During the night, passed between the Islands of Kauai and Niihau. During Friday 24th the weather was very fine and everything going smoothly. Light easterly winds. Temperature 79 degrees fair, and the barometer still at 29.91. From 10:30 a. m. on 23rd until noon 24th distance covered 217 miles, our course being N. 62 W. true, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of 24th we sighted Bird's Island or Nihoa. This island has an elevation of 903 feet, has landing on south side called Adams Bay; we passed quite close and while passing caught a good sized fish called the bonito which we had cooked for dinner and proved delicious. During Saturday 25th we passed about 18 miles from Necker Island. The weather still continues fine, but fresh breeze from S. E. causing a little sea, a number of our party did not appear at dinner. Barometer steady at 29.90. Temperature 76 degree fair. From noon 24th until noon 25th, distance covered 187 miles, course N. 66 W. true at 8 p. m. 25th barometer rising steadily, and at ten p. m. was at 30.00; during the evening all sail put on, and steamer making good progress. During Sunday 26th fresh N. N. E. trade winds, temperature 71 degrees, barometer 30.05. Had rain squall during morning. Since noon 25th until noon 26th distance covered 218.8 miles. Course N. 65 W. true, towards evening sea became quite rough and many of the passengers retired early.

During Monday 27th weather very fine, wind from east north east, had moderated during the night. Barometer 30.20, temperature 68 degrees fair; delightfully cool. From noon 26th until noon 27th distance covered 226.6 miles. Course N. 63 W. true. Temperature of water 69 degrees. During evening some of the passengers gave us a musical entertainment which was much appreciated by all.

During Tuesday 28th the weather was fine, and the sea smooth. Barometer 30.24 wind light from the N. E. Temperature 76 degree fair. From noon 27th until noon 28th distance covered 216 knots. Course N. 68 W. true.



PETER I. KING OF SERBIA.

EUROPE DEMANDS PUNISHMENT THE REGICIDES

Company will the a notable ad- ident Charles visit to the the Union for the

Great Britain Refuses to Recognize Regime of New King and Recalls Minister.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Lansdowne announced today in the House of Lords that the British Minister to Serbia had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade and as a reproof to the murderers of King Alexander, not to recognize the new regime.

BERLIN, June 19.—Germany supports Russia in demanding the punishment of the Serbian regicides.

BELGRADE, June 19.—It is expected here that the regicides will be promoted, pensioned and gradually removed from the country. The government does not wish to arouse the hostility of the army by summary action.

BELGRADE, June 20.—The Provisional Ministry is indignant at Great Britain's stand that the removal of King Alexander and Queen Draga was a massacre.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—Holland follows Great Britain's course in dealing with Belgrade affairs.

VIENNA, Austria, June 20.—Dispatches received here state that King Peter will arrive in Belgrade Tuesday next.

BELGRADE, Serbia, June 20.—Owing to the vigorous demands made by European Powers, the assassins of King Alexander will be allowed to retire temporarily. The sentiment of the people is not such as to require that the regicides be held strictly accountable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The United States Minister to Serbia has been instructed to delay in presenting his credentials to the new Serbian Government. The United States will probably act with Great Britain in its recognition of the new regime.

BELGRADE, June 21.—A proclamation issued by King Peter has been made public. The king gazettes the promotion of several officers in the army. Among the number are some of those who have been known as conspirators, and who have been believed to be responsible in a degree for the death of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The promotions are popular and the people are preparing to give a notable reception to the King upon his arrival on Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The store of Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch caught fire today and caused a loss of \$100,000. Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch (incorporated) are importers and jobbers dealing in books and stationery and were located at 321-325 Sansome street. Samuel B. Welch is president of the concern; Edwin B. Curtiss, vice-president and Jacob Apple, secretary.

GREENWICH POINT, Conn., June 19.—The Reliance barely defeated the Constitution in the race today but badly defeated the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Treasury Department has issued a statement that countervailing duties will be collected after September on all sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty.

Millions of birds are on the island including curlew and plover. Water may be procured by digging from four to seven feet, and by filtration becomes drinkable.

At present we are sleeping in tents but in a few days expect to have our sleeping quarters finished. Fine buildings are being erected as temporary quarters, which consist of an office, storeroom, dining-room and kitchen, sleeping quarters for staff and Chinese quarters. Since the 29th of April until the 25th of May we experienced only one stormy night, which was on May 13th and during that night the outer covering of our tent blew away and we had to shift our sleeping quarters for that night to the storeroom.

Two cable steamers are expected here about June 15th when we will be able to communicate with Guam. We expect to be working through from San Francisco to Manila about July 4th.

The steamer Hanalei sailed for Guam on May 5th and if all went well expected to reach that port about May 19th and will probably be back here about June 12th. During the voyage from Honolulu Captain Piltz and his officers treated us all with great kindness and seemed never tired of answering our many questions and giving us all the information in their power.

THE GUAM TRIP.

This report commences with the departure of the Hanalei from Midway, everything prior to this being covered by the Superintendent at Midway who had charge up to this point.

The last boat load of Midway material left the ship at noon Tuesday, May 5th. A final visit was made to the colony on the island who were found to possess a satisfactory water supply and were comparatively comfortable.

The Hanalei weighed anchor and sailed for Guam at 5:30 p. m., weather clear, sea smooth.

The members of the Guam expedition were, D. Coath, superintendent; Wm. Pimley, supervisor; C. Mills, operator; J. Broomfield, batteryman. Three carpenters and four Chinese servants.

The voyage to Guam was absolutely void of incident. Light breezes, clear skies and smooth seas prevailed during the entire trip. Archer was dropped in the harbor of San D'Apra at 3:30 p. m. Sunday the 17th of May. The average day's run being 21.8 knots or 8.95 knots per hour. Distances sailed 2307 knots.

At 9:30 a. m. Wednesday, May 6th, the 130th meridian, west longitude was crossed. One day was omitted from the calendar. On arrival at Guam, the ship was boarded by Health Officer, Dr. Lees, of the U. S. M. C. who, after careful examination, found ship and company in satisfactory condition.

The Superintendent accompanied the doctor ashore, drove to Agaña, a distance of five miles, over a perfect road and immediately called on Governor Sewall, who gave him a most cordial reception. At the Governor's invitation, the night was spent with him at the Palace.

The Company's plans for the establishment of the Cable station were fully explained. On Monday morning May 18th, the Governor accompanied the Superintendent and several hours were spent in examining the proposed site for station, it being necessary to have a pathway through the dense jungle which covers the peninsula. After thorough investigation a lot was chosen on the plateau sixty-five feet above the water, the land then sloping gently to the north and northwest to higher levels.

Two large lighters belonging to the Western Commercial Company of Agaña, partially manned by natives, were engaged to assist in landing cargo. A gang of natives here set to work to dig a trench for the cable and a large number of bullock teams were hired to convey material from beach to station site. Several men were also engaged to clear jungle and prepare land for building. Mr. Wood, C. E. and assistants proceeded to lay out Company's property.

Two responsible men were selected by the Governor's aide to guard material at landing place, day and night. The work of landing freight from ship was necessarily slow on account of the shallowness of water on the reef, which extends outward from shore a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Even the flat bottomed sampans or lighters being frequently held up for an hour or more and the ship's boats being unable at low water to make the trips. The work of removing goods from beach to site was also slow, on account of steep grade of trail and the primitive method of conveyance, the cattle employed being undersized and the two wheeled carts only capable of carrying a small load, all this combined with the distaste of the native employees for work, prevented us from making that rapid progress which we desired, there being only eight days from our arrival until the time the Cable ship was due. Our own men, without exception turned to with a will, using their utmost exertions to push matters along. By Sunday evening May 24th, the office was practically completed, or sufficiently so to enable building to be used. The trench which had to be hewn through coral rock, some of which was exceedingly hard, was in a fair state of completion. No drills or blasting material were obtainable.

The last boat load of freight left the Hanalei at 10 a. m. Tuesday, May 26th, and orders were immediately given Capt. Piltz to sail for Honolulu via Midway.

SENATORS LOSE THE BASE GAME

House Proves to Be Fastest Team.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

As a contest of skill there might have been something to be desired, but for entertainment pure and simple and always, the baseball game between Senators and Representatives at Punahou yesterday afternoon, was quite worth while. And so it was found by the 1,000 people who saw it, or parts of it, and so it will be considered by the Leper who will receive as a result of it, something like \$300 for their entertainment fund.

It was with the spirit of amusement that the eighteen men gathered upon the baseball diamond, and they themselves got plenty of fun out of the play, as much perhaps as did the spectators, though there will be lame arms enough today to prevent much voting with the right hand in either house. There was a bizarre lot of costumes, ranging from the school boy outfit of McCandless to the rough and ready kahki of Lewis and the parti-colored sweater of Greenwell.

It was a hard fight to lose for the Senators. They played with spirit and in reality must lay their undoing to their employees, who did not play as good a game in any particular as did the members of the body itself. Senator McCandless was the bright star of the Senators at bat, as was President Crabbe in the field. There was nothing that got away from either in his line, and the way McCandless backed up his fellows showed active memories of the bygone days.

Senator Woods and Delegate Kalaniana'ole made a battery which at first was as of the Coast artillery, but soon arms played too great a part after a few essays, and then the active young men from below stairs got onto the curves of the Kohala man, and straightened them out at will. Senator Achi, with a sore leg, managed to acquit himself with credit, but the least said about the others the better. For the House Kalama was the star in the field and at the bat, with almost every man running a close second, Kellinoh being at his best and Long holding out well. Kumalae was almost "stricken out" once but made good with the willow while Lewis, the Hilo giant, could not find the ball. The unexcused score tells what they did from a baseball standpoint, the scorer being quite lenient with the fielding accounts of the men.

There were moments when the fun was fast. Once, for instance, Greenwell from Kona, was at first when the third man struck out, and he started to run. It was too much for the infield of the Senators to see a House man getting around, and though the side was retired, they began to throw the ball about to catch him, and he raced clear home amid the cheers of the crowd. It was almost as good as getting to third to get to first, for once the ball started to fly in the air there was no telling where it would stop, and the brave and active man who would only run, stood a good chance of getting safe to the last corner.

The Senate believed that the House had worked its kahuna and so tried to offset this by putting a piece of awa root in Capt. Knudsen's pocket, but all signs failed, and there was no heading the victors, once they took the lead. The crowd was a large and enthusiastic one, and the cheers from all sides were many. The gate receipts at the grounds were \$84.50 and the chairs, donated by furniture men about town, netted an additional \$18.25, while it is believed that the preliminary sale will be close to \$200. This may tell what were some of the features:

SENATE.

	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Kalaniana'ole, c. b. 3	3 6 3 2
Woods, p. 4	2 2 0 1 0
Crabbe, 1b. 4	2 2 9 1 1
Kama, 2b. 4	2 2 1 1 2
Crawford, 3b. 4	1 2 2 0 2
McCandless, ss. 4	2 2 0 0 0
Thornton, lf. 2	1 0 0 1 0
Aluli, cf. 3	0 1 0 0 0
Achi, rf. 1	1 0 0 0 0
Totals	14 14 18 7 7

HOUSE.

	A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Kalama, 1b. 4	5 3 3 0 1
Kellinoh, p. 4	5 4 2 0 1 0
Long, c. 4	2 3 10 2 0
Knudsen, 2b. 4	2 2 1 1 0
Andrade, ss. 5	1 2 1 2 1
Lewis, 3b. cf. 3	0 0 0 0 3
Daniela, lf. 2	0 0 0 0 0
Nakaleka, cf. 3b. 4	1 0 1 0 1
Kumalae, rf. 3	2 0 0 0 0
Totals	18 14 16 6 6

* Out hit by batted ball; Kalaniana'ole, Crawford.

Score by Innings—

Senate 1 0 6 2 0 4—14

House 1 5 0 5 4 3—18

Summary:

Two Base Hits—Kama 2, Crawford, Aluli, Kumalae.

Three Base Hits—McCandless 2, Kalama 2, Kellinoh.

Home Run—Kalama.

First Base on Balls—Off Kellinoh, 4; off Woods, 4.

Struck Out—By Kellinoh, 9; by Woods, 9.

Passed Balls—By Long, 2; by Kalaniana'ole, 4.

PARTNERSHIP LAW DEFINED

Milder Language Adopted by Court.

"The exceptions are sustained, the judgment reversed, a new trial ordered and the case remitted to the Circuit Court."

Such is the conclusion of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Perry, in the case of Milton V. Holmes vs. Manoel F. Mello, an action of assumpsit for \$677.82. Plaintiff excepted to Judge Little's granting of a nonsuit at the close of his case. The appellate court finds that although much evidence sought to be introduced by the plaintiff was excluded, still sufficient was admitted to have justified the jury in finding that the plaintiff advanced money to pay defendant's share of expenses, in a cane-planting partnership to which parties both belonged with eight others, from time to time while the first crop was maturing, and that such advances were made in accordance with a prior understanding. It is held in effect that the circumstances take this case out of the ordinary limitations of partnerships, the syllabus of opinion reading thus:

"An action at law lies by one partner against another partner to recover money paid for the use of the defendant to meet his share of expenses of the partnership, such advances being in pursuance of an agreement made before the formation of the partnership and in order to launch the partnership."

Smith & Parsons and Thayer & Hemmaway for the plaintiff; Humphreys, Thompson & Watson for the defendant.

ROAST MODIFIED.

The Supreme Court, since filing its decision in the Jose Antonio de Silva estate matter, has modified the language of the document. Instead of saying the record from Judge Gear "teems with irregularities, if nothing worse," the latter clause now reads, "if not reversible errors." There are other verbal changes dulling the edge of the criticism passed upon the court below. It will be remembered, Justice Galbraith dissented from his colleagues in this case.

JUDICIARY NOTES.

Defendants are given ten days more to fill their exceptions in the case of Kalamakee vs. Watron and Waiwala Agricultural Co. In the damage suit of Fuller vs. Rapid Transit Co., the defendant has five days more for the same purpose.

Carl R. Peck has sent notice of appearance from San Francisco in the divorce suit entered here by his wife, Mary L. Peck.

Judge Robinson has vacated judgment and proceedings in the equity case of Hackfeld vs. Strauch, Mendonca and Markham, without prejudice, on motion of plaintiff.

A remittitur from the Supreme to the Circuit Court in the case of Chee Kit vs. Lee Lung has been filed. Domingos Ferreira's appeal from conviction of outrage upon one under age was argued and submitted before the Supreme Court yesterday.

DOCTOR TURNS LAWYER.

Dr. W. S. Nobilit has taken to the law, not as client but practitioner. Judge DeBolt has granted his application for a license to practice law in the district courts and before circuit judges at chambers on appeal.

GOOD BEHAVIOR PRICE OF PARDON

Governor Dole yesterday granted a full and free pardon to Osgua, a Japanese convict, who was the subject of two commutations since being sentenced to death for murder committed about eleven years ago at Lahaina. In the first instance, the extreme penalty of the law was commuted to imprisonment for life, there having been some circumstances in his trial which counted for mitigation. On July 4, 1896, Osgua's term was commuted to twenty years by President Dole, on the ground of good behavior, among other acts executive clemency signaling the second anniversary of the Republic of Hawaii. Now he goes free.

"He has been an extremely faithful man in every sense," Jailor Henry had to say about Osgua; "he merited time credits for good behavior right along."

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

REGARDING CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemic dysentery.
6. It prevents bilious colic.
7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
8. It never produces bad results.
9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof in every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale.

LARGEST HIGH SCHOOL CLASS EVER GRADUATED

(From Sunday's Daily.)

For the largest graduating class the Honolulu High School ever sent forth, it was fitting that the commencement exercises should have drawn together one of the largest assemblies, of any occasion of the kind, ever seen in Honolulu. So many good people were in Progress hall that, without publishing a list too long for available space, it would be invidious to select for naming here any of those in the main auditorium. Enough to say that five hundred chairs were set there and five hundred programs distributed at the door, yet scores of people stood and many did without programs. It must have been inspiring to those who took part in the exercises to look into the thousands of bright eyes and over the brilliant array of tropical evening wear of such an audience.

Upon the platform were seated Alatau T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Pub. Int'n.; Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the High School, and Rev. G. L. Pearson; while two rows of chairs were occupied by the graduates and two more by the High School chorus of fourteen boys and thirteen girls led by Chas. H. Elston, vice-principal of the school. In front of the platform at the left Mrs. Yarnley, instructor in music, sat at the piano, with W. A. Love and A. Rosen on either side assisting in accompaniments. Upon the partition sloping from the opposite end of the platform the class motto in Hawaiian was displayed in paper flowers—"Wiwo ole a lanakila," meaning that courage wins success.

Palms stood on either side of the arch. Over it hung a festoon of malle vine and golden shower bloom, the middle loop caught in a bunch of grapes. The light railing along the front of the platform was wound with vines. At the back of the stage delicate fringes of maidenhair fern draped the wall from the ceiling, while half-way down a double-door was decorated with maidenhair ferns and asters.

THE EXERCISES.

Rev. G. L. Pearson opened the exercises with an invocation.

The school chorus then sang "Brooks shall murmur" by Van Bill. Voices in the different parts blended well, but there were nervous flaws that did not appear in later efforts.

Miss Cordie Carden delivered the salutatory in well-modulated and clear tones, with fine but unassuming elocution, and received a hearty meed of applause on concluding the effort.

SALUTATORY.

It is with a feeling of welcome and pleasure, that we, this evening, greet the many friends who have shown deep interest in our past efforts. Often have we sought their advice, and always have we been guided by their experienced thoughts.

In memory, I can see our first school days in the old Fort Street School, where several members of our class began their studies. We had, with impatience, looked forward to our first day at school, and formed strange conceptions of what would take place within those mysterious walls. It was there that our friendships were formed; those pleasant ties that have become stronger and stronger with each succeeding year. We remained at that school until we were old enough to enter the palace of learning, that had been formerly the beautiful mansion of Princess Ruth. On entering this new domicile, we were joined by new companions, and again, while in the higher grades, still others swelled our numbers. To us school has not been oppressive and toilsome. We have regarded it as something affording us beneficial knowledge—knowledge that we shall make use of in our future.

Our school days were made delightful by the other classes, whom we shall remember with appreciation for having shown us such a cordial spirit. Of our teachers we can say nothing that will show the high esteem and honor that should be extended to them. At times when a subject seemed impossible to comprehend, it has been through their patient efforts, that we were enabled to grasp its full meaning. The beautiful court, surrounding our building with its many trees and flowers, showing a tropical luxuriance and peacefulness, exercises a fascinating charm over the pupil who enjoys his coming and going, as well as his out-of-door sports.

It is, therefore, not without regret that we leave school, but in so doing, we are taking a step forward, making a new start in life and approaching the broader field of learning.

As we now glance over the past, we realize the value that our school days have been to us. They have furnished us the tools which we use in building our futures; they have supplied the mechanical processes, which enable us to seek and obtain knowledge for ourselves. Through them, we have been helped to form habits—habits that shall cling to us and aid us in our progress through life.

The training that we have received in school has given our minds a broader outlook on Nature as a whole, and by it our powers have been enlarged.

In this brief review, we have implied that there is a stepping stone between our school life and our future, one which leads us to the greater undertakings that await us. And as from this stepping stone, we look forward to future tasks, we feel gratified and inspired by the thought, that our parents, teachers and friends may continue to aid us by their advice when necessary, and always by their observance of our acts, and continued interest in our lives. May we now beg them to assure us that this support is not asked in vain, and as we greet them tonight, and thank them for the inspiration of their presence, we ask them for this:

Kind friends, we appreciate the interest you have shown by coming here. We welcome you heartily to this little event which we may call our own. We hope that this evening will give you pleasure in recalling thoughts of your school days, and in knowing that our class salutes you with grateful feelings and honor, for all that you have done for us, by precept and example.

Mr. Ellis Lando sang "Asleep in the Deep," by Pietrie, in an excellent baritone voice improving as he proceeded, and was rewarded with loud applause.

Miss Ethelinda Schaefer recited the class poem, her own composition, in a charming manner. It is as follows:

THE CLASS POEM.

The school-bells rang and slowly died away.
A mist hung o'er the dark blue sea.
Old Father Time watched on the golden sands—
The sands of Waikiki.

The distant harbor's masts rose tall and gray
Against the silent, western sky.
But sleep lay heavy on the homes of men
While thirteen said good-bye.

The great white moon rose up above the palms
And crowned the breaking waves with snow.
She cast her blessing on the stormy sea,
For God had willed it so.

Then thirteen sails sped from the silent shore.
Like silver sea-gulls on the sky.
And some their bows turned East and some turned West.
Till never one was nigh.

Behind them lay the land of Childhood's Sleep.
Forever they had passed its gate.
And now, embarked upon life's ruthless sea,
Each sought the path of fate.

An angel passed, a meteor, o'er the sky.
The weary moon sunk down to rest.
The morning raised the heavy veil of sleep,
And God the whole world blessed.

Mr. Ernest Nathaniel Smith was the class valedictorian. He delivered the address printed below with admirable forensic effect. Without being loud his voice easily carried to the far recesses of the hall, while his emphasis was well placed. His delivery was at times interrupted by applause and his classmates joined the audience in giving him an ovation at the close. Following is the

VALEDICTORY.

The rush and turmoil of the present age extend even to the public schools, and a graduation nowadays is often a hurried farewell to associations known only during four short years. Students gather from different grammar schools in a large city, know each other only during the High School course, then separate and go their respective ways, perhaps never to meet again. But in this case it is different. The class which graduates this year has been together much longer than the High School alone. Indeed some of the members have advanced together from the first year that they ever saw the inside of a school room, and a majority entered from the same grammar grade. Teachers have come and gone but the class has remained practically the same, and rather than a farewell, we have come together this evening to celebrate the—
I hope successful—ending of our first long period of work, but not the ending of our mutual concern and interest. For some of us it means the ending of our school life, for others the stepping block to college and a larger world, but situated as these islands are, many of us will no doubt follow common paths in the future.

Heretofore we have been guided and directed in all we did. Hereafter we have an opportunity to stand partly if not wholly alone. Whether we stand or whether we fall remains with us. Figuratively speaking we have been given a start along the paths of knowledge. After the momentum has died away shall we come to a dead stop or shall we gather renewed energy and increase our speed? That also remains with us. Let us hope we shall not be like the small boy in the swing who called to his brother, "John, come and start me, swing me hard and swing me high." Rather follow the advice which John being busy called back, "Put your toe on the ground and start yourself, then work up." But if we work up we should remember the words of one of our financiers who said, "If you are going to soar, try and keep one toe on the ground, you feel so much safer."

There is much difference of opinion as to whether we should go to college or not. We are told that a source of power is knowledge. We may not all go to college but we may gain knowledge everywhere, and if it is the kind that can be used, if it is qualitative rather than qualitative, have we not realized something and gained in power?

Indigent audiences oftentimes hear high school graduates define success, and settle questions which they themselves have not solved. It is natural for us on viewing the world from a graduation platform to look brightly on things and forthwith form high ideals for the future. Each of us may have our ideal, but from that we may judge whether or not our past work has been satisfactory, for ideals of the future are but relative to the lives and the minds that have entertained them in the past. But whatever ideals have been instilled in our minds, whatever views

MANKICHI DECISION

Text Shows Marked Difference of Opinion.

Complete reports of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in case of Osaki Mankichi, received on yesterday's steamer indicate that the majority followed out closely the arguments advanced by Attorney General Dole in the courts here, and which were sneered at as ridiculous by some of the local judges.

The decision is heralded as the most important since the rulings in the Porto Rican and Philippine cases. The dissenting opinions are interesting as voicing the sentiment against further extension of America's domain.

The court stood exactly as then, with the exception that one of the five Justices, White, who agreed with the majority in its judgment, differed with it as to the means by which the result was reached, and Justices Holmes and Day took the positions held by their predecessors, Justices Gray and Shiras. The majority was composed of Justices Brown, White, McKenna, Holmes and Day; those dissenting were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham.

Justice Brown, who delivered the opinion of the court, held that Mankichi had been properly convicted. He said, in effect, that where the language of the law was evidently against the intention of Congress, it should not be construed literally; otherwise it would result in freeing all the criminals convicted under it, and this contingency could not have been foreseen when the Newlands resolution was adopted. He added:

If the words of the Newlands resolution, adopting the municipal legislation of Hawaii not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, be literally applied, the petitioner is entitled to his discharge, since that instrument expressly requires that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

But there is another question underlying this and all other rules for the interpretation of statutes, and that is, What was the intention of the legislative body? Without going back to the famous case of the drawing of blood in the streets of Bologna, the books are full of authorities to the effect that the intention of the law-making power will prevail even against the letter of the statute, or, as tersely expressed by Mr. Justice Swaine: "A thing may be within the letter of a statute and not within its meaning, and within its meaning, though not within its letter. The intention of the lawmaker is the law."

Justice Brown cited many other opinions, among them that of Chief Justice Fuller, that "nothing is better settled than that statutes should receive a sensible construction, such as will effectuate the legislative intention, and, if possible, so as to avoid an unjust or an absurd conclusion." Continuing, Justice Brown said:

There are many reasons which include us to hold that the act was not intended to interfere with the existing practice when such interference would result in imperilling the peace and good order of the islands.

From the terms of this resolution it is evident that it was intended to be merely temporary and provisional; that no change in the government was contemplated, and that until further legislation, the Republic of Hawaii continued in existence. Even its name was not changed until 1900, when the "Territory of Hawaii" was organized.

In conclusion Justice Brown said: Inasmuch as we are of the opinion that the status of the islands and the powers of the provisional government were measured by the Newlands resolution, and the case has been argued upon that theory, we have not deemed it necessary to consider what should have been its position had the important words, "not contrary to the Constitution of the United States," been omitted, or to reconsider the questions which arose in the insular tariff cases regarding the power of Congress to annex territory without at the same time extending the Constitution over it.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan delivered the dissenting opinions. With marked emphasis the Chief Justice declared that by the concession by Hawaii of complete sovereignty to the United States, recited in the resolution of annexation, the Hawaiian Islands passed under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. It was almost criminal to tamper with the plain words of this resolution, "not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." The judiciary was not at liberty to make an exception, however great the exigencies of the case would seem to require it.

The majority opinion he maintained was a usurpation by the court of the law-making power, which was vested in Congress alone. It was plain to him that immediately upon annexation the Constitution of the United States became the supreme law of Hawaii.

Justice Harlan, who delivered his opinion, in a manner even more forcible and dramatic than that of the Chief Justice, maintained that the view of the majority was that "Congress, at its discretion, could have kept in force the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands relating to criminal matters, although such legislation may have been in direct conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

GOVERNOR DOLE HAS VETO READY

Disapproval for Four Unpaid Bills.

(From Monday's daily.)

Governor Dole's veto message on various items in the unpaid bills measure will probably go to the Legislature some time today. Legislators with pet schemes which were provided for in that bill, and who thought that it had become a law without the Governor's signature will be a little disappointed for the ten days' limit does not expire until Tuesday, and the executive still has two days to make his objections known to the legislators.

The bill did not reach Governor Dole until the afternoon of June 10th. Two Sundays and one holiday, Kamehameha Day, are to be deducted from the ten days, so that the time limit does not expire until June 23rd or Tuesday, instead of last Saturday as some of the legislators had figured it out.

The Governor is reported to be preparing a lengthy veto message upon the bill. The bill as a whole is not to be vetoed, but there will be objections to at least four of the items. It will be remembered that the Senate concurred in the House's increases without objection, and the understanding in some quarters at that time was that the Governor might veto the objectionable items, and he would be sustained by the upper body.

One of the items coming in for the executive veto is said to be the allowance of \$1468.10 to Judge Ka'ua for paid he claims to have furnished the Leper Settlement. The Board of Health refused to pay the amount because the paid had been shipped when it was not ordered, and most of it was spoiled. The Senate rejected the claim upon the showing made by the Board of Health. With the House Ka'ua had less difficulty and though the item was inserted virtually as he asked, there were minority and majority reports upon the matter, and the amount was not obtained without a struggle. The Governor has both legal and moral objections to the item, it is said.

Another objection is to the appropriation of \$1,674 to reimburse the police officers on Hawaii, for money alleged to have been taken out of their salaries by Sheriff Andrews for telephone rent. There was a big fight on this item in the House, but it was finally inserted. Legally, it is said, the money cannot be paid to the officers, even though the claim is a just one. All of them signed vouchers for the full amounts of their salaries, and consequently cannot be reimbursed for something they have received, according to the books of the Auditor.

Still a third veto paragraph will be upon the amount of \$500 for the payment of a salary to Rev. J. Manase for his services in administering to the spiritual wants of the prisoners at the Oahu Prison. Manase, who is now the chaplain for the House, was thought to be laboring for love and God during the twenty months for which he now asks twenty-five dollars a month, and no appropriation had been made for a salaried chaplain.

Governor Dole will also exercise his veto power upon the award of \$750 made to Mrs. Kekela Amara, for loss sustained by her during the plague fire. Mrs. Amara failed to present her claim to the Commission within the statutory time, and later it was refused. There are many objections to this claim, chief of which, is that it would open up a wide field for similar claims by those who failed to receive an award, or who are not satisfied with the award made by the Fire Claims Commission.

Once again the legislators expect to finish their labors within the week. There are but seventeen days left of the session, and much of the work has been accomplished. The six months' appropriation bill is ready for a report by the conference committee, and the loan bill being completed by the House, is now up to the Senate. That body will make short work of the bill, as it has practically been agreed upon by island delegations. There are still to be considered only the eighteen months salary and current expense bills, and neither of these should take up so much time in the House, as did the six months' bills, for many of the offices and expenses are wiped out by the County Act.

.....
It assumes the possession by Congress of power quite as omnipotent as that possessed by the English Parliament. It assumes that Congress, which came into existence only by virtue of the Constitution, may withhold the fundamental guarantees of life and liberty from peoples who have come under our complete jurisdiction, and over whose country we have acquired the authority to exercise sovereign dominion. In my judgment, neither the life nor the liberty nor the property of any person within a territory or country over which the United States is sovereign can be taken, under the sanction of any civil tribunal, by any form of procedure inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

If the accused had committed the crime with which he is here charged, in the Territory of Arizona; if he had been convicted of murder in any court in that Territory, except under a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and by the unanimous verdict of a

AH MI IS ACQUITTED

Week's Doings of Maui's Circuit Court.

MAUI, June 20.—Ah Mi, the wealthy Chinese capitalist of Maui, was on trial before Judge Kalua this week on a charge of bribery. He was found not guilty, the jury returning a verdict at midnight last night, after being out for over five hours.

The charge of bribery was made in connection with a gambling game which Ah Mi was said to be responsible for, and he was alleged to have offered money to permit the game to go on. The finding of the jury acquits him of this charge.

It was in a case growing out of the same matter, that Judge Kalua intimated that charges of bribery had been made against him, but this phase of the question, naturally, was not considered.

Other cases disposed of were:

Monday—Territory vs. Charles Muneno, larceny, tried by jury, found guilty, sentence, two years.

Wednesday—Territory vs. Roke Pansane, larceny, tried by jury, found guilty, sentence, nine months.

Thursday—Territory vs. J. P. Keanu, burglary, tried by jury, found not guilty.

Territory vs. Wong Lock, larceny, tried by jury, found guilty; sentence, eighteen months.

BOOMING SISAL.

Apropos of sisal, Haiku Sugar Co., at Haiku has now about 30,000 plants in its nurseries and have between seven and ten acres planted. The number of plants in nurseries and the acreage under cultivation will be increased as rapidly as possible.

KEANAE A JAPANESE TOWN.

Keanae, the tiny sea-side village, has been recently transformed into an Oriental town with a population of four or five hundred Japanese, who obtain the necessities of life at several thriving stores.

The woods in the vicinity re-echo with the noise of pick and shovel and the booming of blasting powder. The new Haiku ditch is progressing.

Vincent Fernandez, a prominent Portuguese resident of Kokomo, aged 65 years, died on the 13th, death resulting from a fall from a horse. On the 11th the old man, eager to ride, (a feat never before attempted by him), mounted an animal, unknown to his relatives and rode into the pasture of Judge Copp where he was seen to fall. When picked up he was unconscious in which state he remained until Saturday morning when he died.

His funeral took place on Sunday. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and one son, J. V. Fernandez, the Kokomo storekeeper. The Fernandez family recently removed from Honolulu to Makawao.

NOTES.

The government schools of Maui closed yesterday, the closing exercises generally being largely attended by relatives and friends.

Miss Malone, formerly of Alexander House, Wailuku, is now traveling on the mainland for her health. Incidentally she is attempting to raise an endowment fund for settlement work in Wailuku.

F. G. Douse has resigned his position as superintendent of the Paja pumping station and, accompanied by his family, will soon depart for the Coast. George Lindsay, of Puunene, will succeed him.

Kaina, the Keanae native who was recently killed while fishing with giant powder, was the son-in-law of H. Chamberlain, the Honolulu carpenter now deceased. He had some extra sticks of powder in his shirt pocket, accidentally lit the fuse of the explosive in his pocket and was disemboweled.

The Morning Stars beat the Lahainas at baseball by 19 to 8, the game being played at Wells' Park, Wailuku, the afternoon of the 14th.

Crowds of people from all parts of Central Maui attended the Corpus Christi exercises at Wailuku Catholic church last Sunday, the 14th.

Tonight the eighteen or twenty Kamehameha school boys now touring Maui will give a dance in Wailuku Court House. Their concert in Wailuku school house last Saturday night was quite a success.

The steamer Nebraska arrived in Kahului Friday morning.

Weather: Very warm and dry.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

This week has been a scorcher in Wailuku, with but faint trade winds, but the nights, however, are cool and refreshing.

The residence of Attorney D. H. Case on Main street is about completed, and will shortly be ready for occupancy.

On account of the overloaded calendar, it will probably be the first of July before the June term of Circuit Court closes in Wailuku.

The marriage of Miss Rebecca Daniels to E. F. Deinet is announced for next Saturday evening, June 27, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Daniels, at Puunene.

Mr. J. F. Darcy, chief engineer at the Honolulu Plantation, Oahu, spent the week visiting the mills and plantations on Maui, leaving for Honolulu on last night's Kinau.

A card and reading room is being built on the veranda of the Maui Hotel, adjoining the billiard parlor, which will prove a handsome and enjoyable addition to this popular hostelry.

A. B. Ingalls, U. S. Customs Gauger of Honolulu, came over this week to investigate the oil tanks on Maui.

Mr. Anthony L. Ahlo, an intelligent young Chinese, and by the way, a grad-

uate of Cambridge, England, is on Maui this week, and while here, is submitting an investment for the purpose of developing the vast coal, copper and tin mines of the Chong Lock District, in the province of Kwangtung, about sixty miles inland from the treaty port of Swatow.

On Wednesday evening, Capt. Charles Wilcox, of Honolulu, conducted the drill exercises of Co. I, N. G. H., and pronounced the company to be a bright, intelligent body of men, who did themselves much credit by their soldierly bearing and the ease and correctness of their movements.

Puunene Mill has been running steadily for the past eighteen months, having run almost without a break since it started to run as a new mill. This is a wonderful record for a new mill, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. J. N. S. Williams who installed the machinery, and has ever since held the position of chief engineer. The mill will probably run a month longer yet. Mrs. Rawlins, wife of Deputy Attorney-General Rawlins, came over on Tuesday's Kinau, to spend the remainder of the term in Wailuku.

Capt. Parker of the Claudine is an applicant for the position of pilot at Kahului, and his many friends hope that he will secure the position.

THE FUNERAL OF ROBT L. ENGLISH

MAUI, June 20.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Robert L. English were held at the Wailuku native church on June 16th and were largely attended. The members of the Hawaiian Knights of Pythias lodge attended in a body to do honor to their deceased comrade.

The reports of the accident are conflicting. In the boat were eighteen cartridges of giant powder which had been lying on the seat of the boat. English was holding a cartridge when it exploded and wounded him in the neck. A hole was also knocked in the side of the boat, and several caps were driven into the body of Krueger.

The Maui News gives the following account of the accident:

On last Tuesday morning, a disastrous accident occurred at Kahului by which Robert L. English lost his life, and several others were injured more or less seriously.

Mr. English, with his boat crew, accompanied by Mr. E. Krueger, Mr. R. W. Filler, Mr. J. Makahio and Mr. U. Napoleon were out in a row boat when a stick of powder and a box of fulminate caps which were in the boat exploded, with the above disastrous results. The injuries of the wounded men are painful but not dangerous. Mr. Krueger, Mr. Napoleon and one of the boat boys were the injured ones. Mr. Filler and Mr. Makahio escaping without injury.

Immediately after the accident Mr. English was brought to the Malulani Hospital, where he lived only a few hours, dying in the forenoon. Arrangements were made for the funeral, for the same afternoon.

At 3:30 the members of Halekalea Lodge, K. of P., marched in a body to the Wailuku depot, where they met the remains on the four o'clock train, and escorted them to the native church in Wailuku where the funeral services were held, and thence to the Wailuku cemetery accompanied by a long concourse of carriages containing the friends of the deceased.

Mr. English was a native of the Tahiti Islands, and for some years past had held the position of pilot at Kahului, having the reputation of being one of the most skillful pilots on the Islands. Mr. English was a large, hearty, generous man who was universally loved and respected.

Sheriff Baldwin summoned a coroner's jury who are holding an inquest, but owing to the fact that some of the witnesses are not well enough to testify before the jury, their verdict is not expected before this afternoon, or possibly early next week.

LATE NEWS FROM LAHAINA TOWN

The oil steamer Whittier anchored off the wharf last Saturday. The vessel displayed three flags, and owing to the color of one of them, it was at first supposed that there was sickness on board.

Dr. Stone came down on the Whittier, and called on his friend, Dr. Peters.

Miss Byington, a teacher in the Kamehameha Schools, is the guest of Miss Hadley.

Mrs. Scott and her two children came over from Kihali, and have been stopping for several days at the home of Mrs. Olsen.

Mrs. Alberg invited a number of her friends to a musicale last Saturday. Count Zedtwitz and Dr. Wall contributed a number of choice violin selections, the hostess acting as accompanist. Miss Byington favored the company with songs and piano music. Refreshments were served.

At the Lahaina government school public recitations took place on Friday morning, and the closing exercises of the summer term took place in the evening.

The Kamehameha Mandolin Club will give a concert on Monday evening.

There will be a game of baseball between the Lahainas and the Kamehamehas at Kihohana Park on Tuesday afternoon. The Kamehameha band will furnish music.

The Alameda will sail for San Francisco Wednesday at 9 a. m. She sails from the Railway wharf instead of the Oceanic wharf, which at present is being rebuilt.

Judge Estee yesterday overruled the plea in bar in the Korean case and it will now have to go to trial on its merits.

HILO'S FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAM IS PREPARED

The Ex-Queen Will Be Present—Commissioner Brown Is Investigating the Porto Ricans on Hawaii—Olaa Small Farmers.

HILO, June 19.—The committee in charge of the railroad ground breaking ceremony on July the Fourth have made up a general program for that hour. The committee held a meeting last Saturday at which E. N. Holmes was elected chairman and W. H. Lambert secretary. After due deliberation the following was decided upon as the order of events Saturday forenoon, July 4:

Salute of 44 guns at sunrise, 9 a. m. Parade of Band and Co. D, 9:30 a. m. Literary Exercises—National Airs by Band, 5 minutes. Prayer, 5 minutes. Patriotic Songs by Quartet, 10 minutes. Reading Dec. of Independence, 10 minutes. Oration, 20 minutes. Selections by Band, 10 minutes. 10:30, Speech before breaking ground of the H. and K. R. R. Breaking ground with remarks. 11 a. m. Barbecue.

JURORS SUMMONED. The following is list of Grand and trial jurors summoned for the July term of Court at Honokaa: Grand Jury—E. H. Austin, A. C. Palfrey, Albert Horner, R. A. Lucas, A. Chalmers, William Higgins, J. G. Jones, C. B. Fisher, Geo. F. Hall, James Gibb, Thos. Richard, W. G. Walker, A. L. Louison, E. Horner, W. J. Rickard, E. N. Deyo, C. R. Blacow, R. D. Jenkins, D. McKenzie, Jos. Pritchard, L. A. Swayne, J. M. de Gouvea, Geo. Kaiheni.

Trial Jurors—E. E. Richards, E. D. Baldwin, A. B. Lindsay, John Payne, A. P. Brickwood, M. V. Holmes, O. W. Rose, A. S. Le B. Gurney, W. Naillma Jr., Henry West, Arthur Horner, M. de F. Spicola, Edw. Thomas, Geo. Kaiser, J. T. Stacker, M. G. de Gouvea, F. de Rosa, C. F. Brawshaw, Jno. Tawash, W. D. Schmidt, and J. T. Lewis. Under the statute the court convenes the first Wednesday in July, which this year falls on the first day of the month.—Tribune.

THE EX-QUEEN AT HILO. The white lawn and the new paragon at the Hilo church will be the scene of Hilo's first Fourth of July festival. From noon until night Thursday, July 2, there will here be feasting and song. The occasion will be a grand luau, dedicating the new paragon, and out of the proceeds the Hilo church will receive a grand benefit.

The feast will be honored by the presence of ex-Queen Liliuokalani and Delegate-elect Prince Kuhio Kalaniano'ole. Sam Parker will arrive that afternoon with a regiment of cowboys, who will be introduced to the metropolitan features of Hilo at the groaning luau tables by the new paragon. There will be seven tables, capable of seating 200 persons at once. The feast will be under the direction of prominent Hawaiian ladies of Hilo.

HILO TENNIS CLUB. It is expected that the Hilo Tennis Club will have both of the courts ready for service before the Fourth. The first layer of rock has been laid and covered and the second will be down this week. Water pipe has been laid to the center of the grounds so that the courts may be sprinkled as often as necessary. It is estimated that the expense of building the courts will be nearly four hundred dollars.—Herald.

EXERCISES AT LAUPAHOEHOE. There was a pleasant entertainment at Laupahoehoe on Saturday night for the purpose of raising funds for the final payment on an organ purchased by the teachers some time ago for the use of the school. The program included vocal selections by Mrs. E. W. Barnard, Miss Rickard and the school children. A physical drill by some of the pupils was very interesting. The sum required was raised and the debt paid.

HILO GRADUATES. A large company of people were at the Hilo church last Tuesday night to witness the Hilo Boarding School commencement exercises. The graduating class included six young men who leave the institution in which they have faithfully worked, well equipped for the duties of life. The graduates were: Elia Kahakulani Akaua, William Kawaimakole Kelli, Pua Kaanaana, Thomas K. Kaanaana, George Kawekiu Manu, Robert Pauole.—Tribune.

SOLDIERS RETURN. Captain Fetter and his soldiers returned from encampment at Honolulu by the Kinau Wednesday. The boys were gone a week and had a hard but glorious time. They went down in a special boat last week, making the trip in twenty hours and twenty minutes. They were received with acclaim and take pride in telling of the hospitality and thoughtful attention accorded them during their brief stay at the Capital. The officers of Company D were given a taste of handling regulars at drill and the company went through evolutions side by side with the seasoned soldiers. Officers of the regiment complimented the Hilo militia and commended the work of Company D's officers. The boys passed in review before the Governor last Saturday. Tuesday, the Hilo company was escorted to the landing by Company F and Berger's band, and as they went aboard each soldier was garlanded with leis.

SMALL FARMING IN OLA. George W. Paty, a Keauau cane planter was in Hilo on Saturday looking up a market for vegetables he has

grown on his place at Keauau. Mr. Paty has experimented with different grades of fertilizer and has found what was necessary to produce the largest and finest specimens of different varieties of vegetables. "The tomatoes are large and firm," he said in conversation with a Herald representative, "and the potatoes remind me more of the old fashioned Olaa potato than any thing I have seen. The green peas fill out exactly as they do in gardens on the mainland and the flavor is quite as good. The same applies to sweet corn, cauliflower, summer squash and rhubarb."

Mr. Paty took a number of orders from Hilo people and will fill them as required. His prices are lower than those of the vegetable dealers in town. Mr. Paty says that when parties order he gathers the vegetables about an hour before train time and sends by freight or express to Hilo so that they are practically fresh on arrival.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Hilo lodge No. 7 Knights of Pythias met in special convention last Sunday afternoon for the purpose of holding memorial services for those members who have been called beyond. The lodge was duly opened by Chancellor Commander Wilson and after the reading of the laws by Prelate Fuhr, Judge Little delivered the memorial address. He gave a history of the order and was exceedingly interesting. In the center of the hall was the altar draped in mourning and with the open Bible resting upon it. At a signal the officers led by William Eberling marched around the altar dropping a sprig of myrtle on the Book. The members followed. Prelate Fuhr then delivered a prayer and the lodge closed.

Deceased members of the lodge are: Gus Schwartz, E. N. Hitchcock and Reginald H. Reid. Hilo lodge is about four years old and the membership is rapidly increasing.—Herald.

HILO NOTES. There is a possibility that Del Vista will be brought down from the coast and entered in the mile dash.

In the case of the body of the Japanese found at the bottom of the cliff at Papaloa some weeks ago, the coroner's jury has returned a verdict of murder "at the hands of some person unknown."

Pahala plantation is grinding at the rate of 2000 tons of sugar a month.

Mrs. J. U. Smith and two daughters go to the Coast by the Roderick Dhu.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company's railroad from the beach to the mill has been in successful operation for several days.

The Olaa batters went down before the Wailuke's last Sunday with a score of 14 to 2 against them. The Olaas promise to make a better showing with more practice and after dew goes out of fashion.

Queen Liliuokalani while in Hilo will be a guest at the home of Rev. S. L. Desha.

J. K. Brown, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Honolulu is in the city. He will be here a week or ten days and will look into the Porto Rican question.

Owing to the prevalence of the dengue fever the Clinch Club will not hold any meetings until July 10 when the members will be entertained at the home of Mrs. H. L. Ross.

A team of fat men has issued a challenge to a similar number of lean men to play a game of baseball on July 4. If the challenge is accepted, game will be called at 4 a. m. and must be concluded by noon, so as not to interfere with the races.

MAY GO TO SEE MAUI RACES

Negotiations are now going on looking to the securing of a steamer to make a trip to Kahului, with persons who wish to attend the races on the Fourth of July. There will be a good race meeting, the people will make the day memorable, and nothing is to be overlooked to secure as fine a crowd from this city as possible.

The Inter-Island steamship company has agreed to send a steamer, leaving this city on Friday evening, July 3, and returning on Sunday, July 5. The price for the service will be \$500. It is expected that there will be secured at least 50 passengers, which would make the ticket fee \$10 each for the round trip. More people would cut down the price proportionately.

Efforts are being made to arrange for the taking over for the trip of the Kamehameha league baseball club. This club does not play on that day and could readily make the trip. It is thought a guarantee may be had from the Wailuku club for a game to be played after the recess.

Charles Bellina has taken charge of the affair, as he will make the trip to look after his horses entered in the races, and will list all persons wishing to go, in the effort to secure the needed number of passengers to insure the charter price of the steamer.

LAND MATTERS WERE DECIDED

Land matters almost monopolized departmental business at the Executive council meeting yesterday.

There was completion of an exchange between the Government and the Wailuke Mill Co., by which the company surrenders a quarry site, also a site for

a powder magazine, receiving from the Government in return the control of Wailuke fish pond during the existence of the company's lease of government land which expires 16 years from now.

Approval was granted to the putting up of one lot in Kahakulua, Wailuku, containing an area of 360 acres, under special conditions as to residence, etc., at the upset price of \$4 an acre.

Recommendation was made of transferring to the Superintendent of Public Works 4000 acres of high and barren land in Honomaliino, South Kona, for exchanges with land for road purposes, etc.

An application was considered from Wm. L. Peterson, C. F. Peterson, S. I. Shaw, Geo. S. Martin and L. J. Aylott, for beach lots at Hauula, Oahu. It was decided that preliminary surveys of such beach land be made, with subdivision into lots of not less than one-half acre nor more than three-quarters of an acre, irrespective of the application.

It was decided, on the application of John Maguire, that the high mountain land of Honouuaia, North Kona, containing 3240 acres, be offered for lease for 21 years at \$250 per annum, the lessee to fence all forest land below such leasehold. It is estimated that the fencing will cost him approximately \$260 a mile, the length being four miles, and the fence will have to be maintained throughout the term of lease. It is a triangular piece of peak land on Hualalai mountain.

The council approved the plan of street lines in Kukuluaao, as surveyed by Arthur C. Alexander, which was submitted by Superintendent Cooper. The streets lie between the Beach road, or Ala Moana, and Kawaiahao street. Princess street runs parallel with the Beach road, while running into it diagonally are Sam Allen, Halekauwila, Laniwai and Queen streets. Cross streets from the east are Kamakee, Cummins, Kelea, Ward, Kaman, Mohala and Koula.

In the matter of the Public Works succession to Mr. Cooper, the names of A. J. Campbell and John Cassidy were discussed but nothing conclusive was done in advising the Governor on the matter.

WALL-DIETZ CHURCH WEDDING

It was a very pretty wedding, which drew out a large concourse of society, when Mr. Walter E. Wall and Miss Edith Louise Dietz were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at St. Andrew's cathedral yesterday evening. The decorations of greenery and flowers were delicately tasteful, bows of ribbon being added at the heads of pews.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh officiated in performing the ceremony with his accustomed impressiveness on such occasions. The cathedral choir sang the standard marriage hymns, Mrs. Folsom as accompanist also playing wedding marches on the organ.

Members of the families of the contracting parties occupied the front pews, near them being Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas, Attorney General Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kluegel, Prof. U. Thompson, Messrs. Donne and Harvey of the Government Survey and F. S. Dodge, a former member of that department, of which the bridegroom is the chief.

Justice A. Perry of the Supreme Court was best man, and Miss Margaret Dietz, sister of the bride, maid of honor. Little Camille Raas and Muriel Howard daintily filled the offices of flower girls. Dr. Alfred Wall, Olaf Sorenson, Lee Austin and R. B. Booth were the ushers.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Gerhard Dietz. Beautiful of face and figure, she made a queenly appearance in a gown of mousseline de sole over liberty satin, with tulle of velvet ribbon caught with pearls, train and veil being adjuncts. The dress was a masterpiece of Mrs. Frazier. Carnations and asters were carried by the bride. The maid of honor was in tasteful pink apparel, with carnations in hand to match, and the flower maidens were in fluttering white.

The newly wedded couple, shortly after the ceremony, took special train for Haleiwa. After a week or so at that resort, they will return to town and take up housekeeping in a house of C. M. Cooke's at Makiki. They both have the congratulations of numberless friends, many of whom have seen them grow from childhood to maturity.

MONEY FOR OUR NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department today announced the provisional appointment to the states and territories of fifty per cent of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by the act for arming and supplying the militia to correspond with the regular Army. Western states received the following appointments:

California, \$30,314; Colorado, \$8,842; Idaho, \$8,874; Montana, \$4,021; Nevada, \$1,133; Oregon, \$11,135; Utah, \$3,727; Washington, \$7,509; Wyoming, \$3,928; Arizona, \$2,660; New Mexico, \$6,417; Hawaii, \$4,569.

Ten thousand dollars was assigned arbitrarily to Porto Rico and deducted from the apportionment of \$2,000,000.

The singles handball tournament will open at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon.

George Akao has been licensed to practice in the lower courts by Judge Gear.

SIX ITEMS ARE VETOED

Money Was Voted Without Good Reason.

Governor Dole sent a message to the Legislature yesterday morning, stating that he was unable to approve of certain specified items in Act 6 of the extra session, which makes special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory to pay the unpaid bills, up to July 1, 1903. There are six items disapproved, one of which is subdivided into amounts, separately, for 32 beneficiaries. The aggregate of the vetoed items is \$4077.30. Following is a summary of the Governor's objections to each item:

ATTORNEY WRIGHT'S CASE.

"W. J. Wright, services, \$50.00." This is a claim for professional work in conducting twenty-three tax cases in the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit, for which the claimant says \$186 was charged, and \$25 has been received by him on account. This matter was brought before the House in the extra session and was passed by it without reference to any committee for investigation, and without the production of any voucher, or any statement from the Assessor who the claimant said had employed him. With this showing together with the fact that the claimant is a member of the House, the impropriety of such legislation is self-evident.

RELATED FIRE CLAIM.

"Fire Claims of Mrs. Keki Amara, administratrix estate of Jesse Amara, deceased, \$750.00."

The Governor refers to the majority report in favor, and the minority against the item, both of which reports set forth the fact that the claim was not filed before the Fire Claims Commission within the time fixed by the law creating such commission for filing claims. He submits that under the circumstances, it is against "public policy for the legislature to act as a court for the consideration of such claim." The time given was adequate and the intention of the legislature in creating the commission was to give a fair opportunity to all claimants to be heard and to have the commission finish up its work promptly. In conclusion the Governor says:

"The only justifiable method for affording further opportunity for the proof of such additional claims, would be by amendment of the Act of 1901 creating the Fire Claims Commission, giving further time for the filing and hearing of claims."

LAND DAMAGES.

"W. K. Keoho, land damages, \$700." The petitioner in this case complains that 12-100 acre of his land in Kipahulu, Maui, has been taken by the Road Board in opening a new road, without remuneration, and that 7 1/2 acres of his taro land were damaged by such road work; also that such road work disturbed his family burial place. The petitioner asks for \$700.00 damages. A special committee of the House, in a report covering one page, recommended that the claim be paid. The committee had found no record of any of the transactions in connection with the road, but, "on persistent and careful inquiry of those having knowledge of the facts," it was fully satisfied that all the statements in the petition were true. Further, it stated that it had the evidence of Hon. A. N. Kepokal, who was at the time referred to as Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, who supports the allegations in the claim. On this the Governor comments: "This is inconsistent with the petition which fixes the time the damage was done as the year 1900, Mr. Kepokal not having officiated as Circuit Judge on Maui since September, 1894. The evidence of Mr. Kepokal is not given in the report nor any evidence bearing on the claim."

Proceeding, the Governor points out that there appears to have been no investigation either as to the value of the land or the nature and extent of the damage. "If it has been made," he concludes, "the facts should have been reported to the Legislature that it might be in a position to act justly both in the interests of the claimant and the government."

"Mrs. Kamakaeheku, land damages, \$260."

The petitioner sets forth that the government has constructed a road through her land in Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, taking 22,500 square feet for that purpose, which she values at \$260.00. The committee on public lands and internal improvements reported in favor of the petition, without stating any facts nor referring to any investigation made, and the Governor says: "It is not a safe practice to appropriate public moneys for private interests without an investigation and an exhibit of the facts in the case, in order that the Legislature may be able to act with some knowledge of the matter before it, and the fact that the amount prayed for is a small amount does not relieve the Legislature of its responsibility."

KALUA'S PAIAT CONTRACT.

"J. W. Kalua, Sept. 22, 1902, \$623.36, less amount realized from sale of paia, \$10.00, \$613.36."

Mr. Kalua's petition was referred to the Senate committee on public expenditures and to a special committee of the House and received an exhaustive examination. The Senate committee returned an unfavorable report and the House committee returned a majority and minority report, the former favorable and the latter unfavorable. Governor Dole gives a history of the

Continued on page 8.)

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the diseases of the skin, and is the only
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in the treatment of all the diseases of the
human system.

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and all the diseases of the nervous system,
and is the only remedy that has been found
to be so effective in the treatment of all
the diseases of the human system.

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reduced to 1s. 6d. when ordered together.

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LARGEST HIGH SCHOOL
CLASS EVER GRADUATED

(Continued from Page 2.)

of success we may look forward to, we
all of us may leave the future to care
for itself if we work and get all we
can out of the present.

And to those who have helped us
solve our problems of the past, to those
who have worked with us, to the ones
who are to come next year, we are
about to bid a farewell. The last few
moments are drawing to a close in
which we may call ourselves seniors.
Tomorrow we are graduates. It is but
natural that we have made mistakes.
But we trust that these will be over-
looked by our friends, who perhaps in
memories flight have been taken back
this evening to their own school days.
If so, I doubt not but what many of
you would like for old association's
sake, to step upon the graduation plat-
form once again.

Heretofore it would not have been in
accordance with the dignity of a senior
to admit to a junior that we ever made
mistakes, but in saying farewell to-
night, we earnestly beg of you to profit
by these mistakes, and if in a year at
your graduation, you find yourselves as
worthy in deeds performed as our class
has found itself, you will have guarded
well the reputation of the school en-
trusted to your care, and will have left
a high standard for future classes, such
as have been left to us by classes that
have gone before.

To those teachers who have had our
best interests at heart and who know
our faults perhaps better than our-
selves, we say goodbye. If by your
opinion we have left undone some of
the work which we should have done,
trust that your good teachings remain-
ing with us, will yet enable us to find
and to rectify our errors.

It is with the sincerest regret that we
part from Prof. Scott. You have been to
us what the controlling lever is to a
huge machine. In rebellious moments
you have lessened our speed to what
has been most conducive to our own
safety. At the times when we have
lagged behind you have increased our
speed and carried us beyond the danger
point. In all our daily work you have
taken a leading part, so much so that
perhaps not until we miss that help
will we fully realize what we are
about to lose. Many of the graduates
of years gone by now stand high in
the life of this community, and if we
in the future can in some way honor
the name of the school from which we
graduated, it will be but small return
for the years of patient effort that you
have devoted to our welfare. Words
from your pupils can not adequately
describe our feelings, but in saying
farewell we can only renew the expres-
sions of esteem and Aloha which many
classes have expressed in the past, and
which we hope and feel sure many
classes will do in the future.

The time has now come when we
members of the senior class must
separate. Probably as a class we shall
never meet again. With the return of
the fall months some will be in college
others scattered to their homes, and a
visit to our school in a few years will
not seem the same as now, for there
will be strangers in the old familiar
places. We have had some good times
together, and they say the pleasures of
youth are sweetest. Some of us may
have better, some worse, but whatever
they are, or wherever we are, the pleas-
ures and the sorrows of graduation can
come but once. Whatever the wages of
life amount to, there is one time to
which we may look back as being free
from the world's discord; a vision of
happy regrets, a reminiscence of
youth's pleasures, a realization of our
earliest desires. And that—Our Gradu-
ation.

"Ladybird," by Cowen, was beauti-
fully rendered by the chorus, being a
musical treat of high order.

MR. ATKINSON'S ADDRESS.

Superintendent Atkinson then de-
livered an eloquent address to the peo-
ple and the graduates. One of his first
points was that the assimilation of
races in civilization would be brought
about more by education than by any
other factor. By way of illustration
he indicated the great diversity of race,
mother speech and home religion to
be found in the schools of Honolulu
and the group. He cautioned the pu-
pils that the degree of education they
had attained was nothing more than the
beginning. The momentous period on
which they were entering—some to
pursue the goal of knowledge higher
and others to enter the battle of life
directly—was but one of successive
starting points in every well-ordered
life. "Self-knowledge and the power to
mould your own characters I con-
sider the most valuable of your assets,"
he told the graduates. In concluding
an effort crowded with beautiful pic-
tures of topical allusion, Mr. Atkin-
son said:

"In youth or in age, in sickness or
in health, in wealth or in poverty, let
us all show our High School training.
You will show it—not the High school
training of the mind, excellent as that
is, but the grand and universal High
School training of self, self-knowledge,
self-discipline, which will take us to
that final High School, where kings,
presidents, emperors, beggars, and mil-
lionsaires, the poor clerk and the
haughty noble, the humble and the
world-famed, shall meet as little chil-
dren again at the footstool of their God."

Loud and prolonged applause greet-
ed the head of the Territory's educa-
tional service as he sat down.

The chorus sang the class song,
composed by Miss Schaefer, and read-
ing thus:

CLASS SONG.

Low let the curtain fall upon the past,
The past now veiled with tears;
Those days are dead—you may not
better them;

Turn, as the present clears,
Lift high the curtain! gaze on the be-
yond!

The black mists slowly rise,
And braver hopes and nobler thoughts
light up

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

The future's clouded skies.

BENCH AND BAR MEET
AT THE BANQUET TABLE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

With flow of wit and eloquence and
good things to eat and drink, the Ha-
waiian Bar Association celebrated its
third annual dinner at the Moana hotel
last evening. The dinner was an in-
formal one, and though not all of the
members of the Association were pres-
ent, it was a jovial, good natured
crowd, without any of the stiffness and
formality that characterized some of
the former bar banquets.

The guests were seated at a T-
shaped table. Governor Dole and the
members of the bench at the head.
The table decorations were yellow
daisies, with a dash of fern, here and
there.

The menu was as follows:

Fish Chowder a la Manhattan
Olives Mixed Pickles Radishes
Broiled Porterhouse Steak, Maitre d'
Hotel
French Fried Potatoes
Lettuce Salad with French Dressing
Toasted Crackers
Beer from the Wood
Cafe Noir

In the absence of the President, W.
O. Smith, Henry Holmes introduced
United States Attorney Breckons as
the toast-master for the evening. Mr.
Breckons accepted the honor by read-
ing a letter from Mr. Smith in which
he said he was confined to the house
with an attack of dengue. Mr. Smith
said that the "practice in cases of
dengue should be amended so that the
whole proceedings might be dismissed
on motion of the defendant."

THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Dole was then called upon
to answer to the toast of "The Presi-
dent." He dwelt in general upon the
fitness of our presidents for the high
office they had held, saying that in
nearly every case their prior training
had been a study of such things as
added them in the executive chair.
Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and
Lincoln were conspicuous examples of
this. All had studied the difficulties
which beset the nation before coming
into the executive chair.

President Roosevelt was even more
conspicuous for the manner in which
his life had been spent prior to his
elevation to the Presidency. No man
had contributed so much in speeches,
books and lectures to the education
of the people politically. His
ideals were high and he lived up to
them. Even if the politicians wanted
to control him, they could not do it
he was tied hand and foot to the best
public policy. Governor Dole said that
the highest rewards were for the men
who gave their time to the promotion
of good government in the United
States. Roosevelt was always that
kind of a man.

WILDER FOR HAWAII.

In the absence of General Hartwell,
Arthur Wilder replied to the toast
"Hawaii," and he was followed by At-
torney Woods of San Francisco. He
spoke of the responsibilities and op-
portunities of the legal profession, how
it had always stood for liberty and in
defense of human life and human
rights. He referred to the islands as
a great part of the United States, de-
signed to even greater opportunities,
and said he looked forward to the time
when it would become a State, and
he could hold some of the men at the
banquet table as the "Senator from
Hawaii."

THE PRINCIPAL'S FUNCTION.

Prof. Scott then presented the diplo-
mas to the thirteen graduates, pre-
facing the ceremony with an address.
Beginning with a reference to their
situation, he said this was the far-
thest west of any high school in the
United States—there was no public
high school among the seals and Al-
utians of Alaska. Their surroundings
were beautiful. If they could make in-
ternals as good as externals, what
beautiful characters they could devel-
op. A man and his wife from San Di-
ego visited them the other day, who
said the climate and beauties of that
city fell away below comparison with
the climate of Honolulu and the beau-
tiful surroundings of the High School.
The first person he ever met from the
Hawaiian Islands was a lady, who
possessed an indefinable charm and he
wondered as to its source. She told
him she had been born and educated
in the Sandwich Islands and never
away from them until that particular
trip. After words of counsel to the
class, Mr. Scott in conclusion said they
had always considered each successive
graduating class as the nicest yet and
hardly to be surpassed, but when the
time came round again they always
found a class prepared which main-
tained the fine standard and whose de-
parture was as deeply felt as any that
had gone before.

The principal then handed the diplo-
mas to the graduates one after another.
Splendid bouquets from friends were
passed to them also by undergraduate
boys. Mr. Scott finally presented the
girl graduates each with a hat pin, the
gift of Mrs. Samuel G. Wilder, a for-
mer High School teacher who aided in
the advancement of five or six of
them. The complete list of graduates
is as follows:

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Clara May Cameron, Cordie Marion
Carden, Agnes Gertrude Dunne, Ellis
Lando, Ethelinda Florence Schaefer,
Elsie Kameani Smith, Blanche Ethel
Soper, Clara May Thomas, Rebecca
Hull Thompson, Anna Woods Tucker,
Alice Mamie Ziegler, Ella Sophie
Ziegler, Ernest Nathaniel Smith (spe-
cial).

FAREWELL GREETINGS.

After a song of farewell, the chorus
rendered the anthem, "The Lord Is
Great" (Athalie), by Mendelssohn, with
much power.

A class reception followed, the as-
sembly gradually melting away.

W. O. Smith is a sufferer from
dengue.

Hawaii." In this development of the
Territory to Statehood, he felt con-
fident that the bar would take a lead-
ing part.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Judge Galbraith responded to the
toast "The Bench" and paid his res-
pects to the bar in doing so. Attorney
General Andrews answered to a call
for "The Bar" and talked of the great
opportunities for the members of the
legal profession. He said attorneys
should always obey the ethics of the
profession and uphold its high reputa-
tion and uphold the good name it
had always held. Upon the members
of the bar devolved the interpretation
of the law, and their aid was needed
to start the Territory in the right
path toward Statehood.

NEED OF MORE JUDGES.

H. A. Bigelow gave an affirmative
answer to the question "Should the
number of the Justices of the Supreme
Court be increased?"

He gave a sketch of the history of
the judiciary in the islands and argued
that there was need for an increase in
the Justice of the Supreme Court from
three to five. From statistics he
showed that there had been an in-
crease in population since 1892 of six-
ty-six per cent with a like increase in
property valuation. This brought with
it a natural increase in litigation. In
the circuit court provision had been
made by the appointment of an addi-
tional judge and there would also be
increased litigation because of the
county act. Also the 400 cases on the
calendar might speedily be dis-
posed of as the judges could hold con-
tinuous sessions. This would increase
the pressure on the Supreme Court,
and the calendar of the higher court
would either become congested, or
else there must be an increase in
the number of judges. He favored an
increase to five on the Supreme bench.

Mr. Breckons said that he was not
certain as to the advisability of the
move, but that if the Bar Association
of Hawaii was convinced that more
judges were required on the bench,
Congress would not doubt grant the ap-
peal, as ninety per cent of the Con-
gressmen had been attorneys.

Chief Justice Frear said there was
necessity for more judges, as the Jus-
tices were pressed now, and the greater
the pressure the less time could be
given to decisions. This was respon-
sible for dissenting and non-concur-
ring opinions; the Justices did not have
time to come together in an agreement
as to conclusions and reasonings.
Judge De Bolt expressed nearly the
same views.

THE CLIENT.

F. E. Thompson responded to the
toast "The Client" and there were also
a number of impromptu toasts. The
dinner was voted a highly successful
one, closing with the singing of "The
Star Spangled Banner."

Those present were:

Gov. Dole, Chief Justice Frear, Judge
Estez, Justice Galbraith, Judge De
Bolt, Judge Gear, Judge Robinson,
Judge Dickey, Attorney General An-
drews, W. S. Woods of San Francisco,
L. L. Wood, B. L. Marks, W. L. Stan-
ley, S. H. Darby, C. S. Dole, H. A. Bige-
low, W. L. Whitney, C. R. Hemenway,
Henry Holmes, Arthur Wilder, R. W.
Breckons, A. Lewis, S. M. Ballou, L.
J. Warren, S. K. Kane, A. F. Judd, T.
McCants Stewart, F. E. Thompson.

MANKICHI DECISION

(Continued from page 3.)

petit jury; and if he had been then sen-
tenced to be hanged and was hanged,
the Judge of that court would have
been guilty of judicial murder. Of that
the decisions of this court leave no
room to doubt.

In my opinion the Constitution of the
United States became the supreme law
of Hawaii immediately upon the ap-
proval of the joint resolution of 1898,
and without any action upon the part
of Congress. From the moment that
resolution became a law, every human
being in Hawaii, charged with the
commission of crime there, could right-
ly insist that neither his life nor his
liberty could be taken as punishment
for crime by any process or as the re-
sult of any mode of procedure that was
inconsistent with the Constitution of
the United States.

Can it be that the Constitution is the
supreme law in the States of the Union,
and in the organized Territories of the
United States between the Atlantic and
Pacific oceans, and yet was not the
supreme law in territories and among
peoples situated like the Territory and
people of Hawaii, and over which the
United States acquired all rights of
sovereignty whatsoever kind? A
negative answer to this question and a
recognition of the principle that such
an answer involves, would mean that
the benefit of the provisions designed
for the protection of life and liberty
may be claimed by some of the people
subject to the authority and jurisdic-
tion of the United States, but cannot
be claimed by others equally subject to
its authority and jurisdiction. It would
mean that the will of Congress, not the
Constitution, was the supreme law of
the land for certain peoples and ter-
ritories under our jurisdiction.

It would mean that if this people do
not retrace their steps, if the principles
now announced should become
firmly established, the time may not be
far distant when under the exactions
of trade, and commerce, and to gratify
an ambition to become the greatest
political power in all the earth, the
United States will acquire territories
in every direction which are inhabited
by human beings over which terri-
tories, to be called "dependencies," we
will exercise absolute dominion and
whose inhabitants will be regarded as
"subjects," to be controlled as Congress
may see fit, not as the Constitution re-
quires, nor as the people governed may
wish.

POINTS FOR
THE COURT

Points for appellant in the appeal
of Herbert C. Austin from the ruling
of Auditor J. H. Fisher have been filed
by Robertson & Wilder of counsel for
appellant. The first contention is that
Judge Gear's decision in the manda-
mus suit of Austin against Governor
Dole, having never been appealed, is
conclusive and binding on the Gov-
ernment. The following, with several
authorities by title is quoted from
Hermann on Estoppel:

"The finality and involability of
judgments of a court of competent
jurisdiction, not assailed on error or
appeal, rests on an inflexible and con-
servative principle of law. The judg-
ment between the same parties, or
their privies, is conclusive of the mat-
ter directly in question. It is beyond
question, it is final and absolute, how-
ever erroneous, or whatever of injus-
tice it may work; it is a conclusive
determination of the particular con-
troversy. And in this there is no dif-
ference between a verdict and judg-
ment in a court of common law and
a decree of a court of equity. Both
stand on the same footing. The rule
has found its way into every system
of jurisprudence, not only from its ob-
vious fitness and propriety, but be-
cause, without it, an end could never
be put to litigation."

"But aside from the bar of the 'for-
mer judgment,' counsel go on to say,
"if this court sees fit to go behind
that judgment, we submit that the
showing discloses that the appellant
was improperly suspended from his
position as Auditor and was illegally
excluded from his office. We contend
that Mr. Austin continued to be the
Auditor and that his title to the office
remained unimpaired notwithstanding
the attempted suspension."

"Section 80 of the Organic Act pro-
vides that the Governor shall nomi-
nate, and, with the consent of the Sen-
ate, appoint the Auditor, who shall
hold office for four years unless sooner
removed."

"Section 6 of that Act repeals all
laws of Hawaii that are inconsistent
with the provisions of the Act."

"Section 8 of Act 29 of the Session
Laws of 1898, which provided for the
suspension of the Auditor for certain
special causes, being inconsistent with
Section 80 of the Organic Act ceased
to be in force after the organization
of the Territory."

"The Organic Act allows the removal
of the Auditor by the Governor with
the consent of the Senate, but does
not authorize his suspension."

"The power to remove does not in-
clude the right to suspend.—Gregory
vs. New York, 113 N. Y. 416."

"And even if the right of suspension
remained in existence after the pas-
sage of the Organic Act, the Auditor
could only be suspended for some
cause mentioned in the statute after
a hearing and an opportunity to de-
fend himself against the charge al-
leged.—Mechum Pub. Officers, Sec. 454;
23 A. & E. Enc. Law 438."

"In the case at bar the attempt to
suspend preceded any opportunity to
be heard and to defend, and was there-
fore an ineffective nullity."

"If the attempted suspension was
inoperative, the title to the office
remained in Austin until he was finally
removed with the consent of the Sen-
ate."

"The right to the salary follows the
title to the office irrespective of who
performs the duties of the office. This
must especially be so when the offi-
cer is by force prevented from per-
forming his duties by governmental
authority.—Macfarlane vs. Damon, 8
Hawaiian 19."

Territory vs. Domingos Ferreira was
continued by consent in the Supreme
Court until this morning.

CONTENDING MILLS.

An amended declaration has been
filed in the debt case of Enterprise
Mill Co. vs. Pacific Mill Co., and Ha-
waiian Engineering and Construction
Co., Percy Pond, Albion F. Clark, Wm.
R. Castle Jr., W. H. G. Arneemann,
Emmett May and Archibald A. Young,
garnishees. It is set forth that the
Enterprise Mill Co., on December 14,
1900, leased to May and Arneemann two
pieces of land known as the Enterprise
Mill Co.'s yards on Richards, Queen
and Alakea streets, for eight years and
four months at \$3500 per annum in
advance in monthly instalments of
\$300; that on January 15, 1901, May and
Arneemann assigned to the Pacific Mill
Co. the lease before mentioned; that
on September 25, 1902, the Pacific Mill
Co. as assignee of the said lease was
indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of
\$900 for three months rent and \$279.15
for taxes, making a total sum of \$1,179.15; that during all of the time
mentioned the Pacific Mill Co. occu-
pied the premises under the said lease;
that no part of the rent money has
been paid, and that the plaintiff was
compelled to pay the taxes. It is pray-
ed that the garnishees named may be
summoned to appear and disclose if
they have any of the goods or effects
of the Pacific Mill Co., defendant, in
their possession respectively, and that
judgment be given against the defend-
ant for the said sum of \$1179.15, at-
torney's fees and costs.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt has approved the ac-
counts of Emma S. Douglas, adminis-
tratrix of the estate of Catherine E.
Batchelor, deceased, ordering her to
deliver over the property in her hands
to those entitled thereto, viz: Mrs.
Josephine A. Pink daughter; Mrs.
Emma S. Douglas, daughter; Frank
S. Warren, Louis de Burg Warren,
Charles T. Warren and Henry Robert
Warren, sons, of the deceased. Mrs.
Pink lives at Fruitvale, Cal., while all
the other heirs are resident of this
Territory.

Judge Robinson approved the report
and return of sales of W. A. Whiting,
commissioner in the partition suit of
Baily et al. vs. Cushingham et al. and
awarded him a fee of \$1600.

Father Valentine, who has been at
Miss Johnson's sanatorium under treat-
ment for a bad foot for some time past,
is nearly well.



It's an easy job for the barber to
part the hair on a head like this.
It's just as easy to prevent baldness
if you only do the right thing.
Baldness is almost always a sure
sign of neglect; it is the story of neg-
lected dandruff.
Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and
unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness.
You save your hair and you are spared
the annoyance of untidy clothing.
It also stops falling of the hair, and
makes the hair grow thick and long.
Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to be fed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

A Coming Forester.

A letter from Gifford Pinchot, head of the Federal Forestry Bureau, states that he will be unable to visit Honolulu this summer but will be represented by W. H. Hall, head of the Forest Extension Division of the Bureau. It is not known as yet whether Mr. Hall will stay here or merely map out work for others.

A beautiful assortment of silk shirt waist and dress patterns below cost at Montano's on Hotel street.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Disease plays its worst havoc among the young. The great majority of the human race die in childhood and youth. Parents do not watch the ills of their children. Age and maturity are blind and selfish. It is the children that need care and protection. Many years ago, a medicine adapted to the complaints of the little ones, a medicine at once efficient and safe, was not to be had. Science had not discovered it, just as it had not discovered how to prevent fevers after surgical operations, or to destroy the germs of infectious complaints. Now, we have in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and real specific against the ailments which for ages have emptied cradles and broken mother's hearts. This remedy contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Mothers will be glad to hear that it is palatable as honey. Not even the most squeamish little toddler in the house will refuse to take it; and it will make him well and strong, as it has done a host of children. It is the medicine above all others for grown people too; it purifies the blood and overcomes Throat and Lung Troubles, Debility, Dysentery and Loss of Flesh. Dr. J. I. Brown says: I have used your preparation and am very much satisfied with the results. I have given it to my children who have derived more benefit from it than they did from any other remedy. From the very first dose you will realize benefit. It always does what you hope for from it; there is no disappointment. Sold by chemists here and everywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America.

Sunday Advertiser
25c per Month.

FAINTING SPELLS**THEY INDICATE A DANGEROUS CONDITION OF HEALTH.**

Women so Afflicted Are Usually the Victims of a Weakness Which May Be Unsuspected.

Fainting spells and a tendency to faint away upon slight excitement indicate a condition of health that should be attended to without delay. The great majority of those so afflicted are women and the cause can generally be traced to female weakness, often of long standing and frequently unsuspected. "My health had become all run down," says Miss Catherine J. Ball, of No. 375 Bates avenue, St. Paul, Minn., "and I had frequent fainting spells. I was pale and sallow and suffered regularly from a terrible headache and a soreness in my right side below the waist. I had no strength, the slightest exertion tired me and made me short of breath. My stomach troubled me at times and I never felt as a well person ought to feel. I doctored for three months but the physicians did not help me much and it was not until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I began to improve. In less than a week after beginning with these pills I could see a change for the better and in a short time I was well. My complexion became pure and healthy, the soreness disappeared, I am no longer troubled with faintness and I feel perfectly well and strong."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Miss Ball's but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and shattered nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all of the ills to which humankind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in boxes at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. The genuine are never sold by the dozen or hundred.

HUMANE SOCIETY

An application has been filed in the office of the Treasurer for a charter to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The incorporators in the draft of charter as typewritten are thus named: "Madames Francesca Hawes, Helen Wilder Craft, Anna M. Paris, Mrs. F. H. Humphreys, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. C. G. Ballentine, Messrs. S. B. Dole, C. F. Hart and A. G. Hawes, all of Honolulu." A signature elsewhere in the papers proves that the fourth name is an error here. The papers exhibit lack of care also in their diction, especially in the statement of objects the English being a curiosity. The term of the body incorporate is fifty years, it has the usual privileges and responsibilities of such a body, including the power to own and control property to the value of \$100,000, and its objects are these:

"The prevention of cruelty to animals, the carrying out and enforcing all laws enacted for such purposes and the prosecuting of infractions of such laws, which objects the association may seek the approbation by all lawful means."

Francesca Hawes, C. F. Hart, Anna M. Paris, A. G. Hawes, Arthur M. Brown and Mrs. F. H. Humphreys shall constitute the board of directors "until further changes shall be made." It is provided that "the affairs of the corporation shall at the time be managed and controlled by a board of directors of not less than six (6) nor more than fifteen (15) members." Officers of the association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, auditor and director to be elected by the directors from their own members, and other officers may be appointed by them as may be deemed best for the interest of the corporation.

A certificate of location is signed by the officers as below, the same document stating that the society "is not to have any capital stock or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing objects in view and that it is not proposed to issue any shares of stock or to have any stock but its property. It is certified that the location for the head office shall be Honolulu, but authority is desired to increase and locate branches of the society's work in other parts of the Territory. These are the signatures of officers:

Francesca Hawes, president.
Caroline D. Castle, vice-president.
Anna M. Paris, secretary.
Alex. G. Hawes, Jr., treasurer.
F. Howard Humphreys, M. D., auditor.
Ethel Marion Humphreys, director.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best known remedy for rheumatism, lame back, quinsy and glandular swellings, while for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds it is invaluable. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.



EDWARD M. BOYD.

By the terms of a lease recently signed the Hawaii Ditch Company comes into possession, on terms which are regarded as extremely favorable, of all the surplus waters of the Waipio valley. The Trustees of the Bishop Museum have determined to make this disposition instead of developing the possibilities of the water there, and the result has been the passing over of the report of Engineer Tutill and the maps, by the way the first authentic ones made, of the upper portion of the valley. The ditch company will soon send Engineer O'Shaughnessy into the valley for the purpose of framing the plans to be followed in the development, and at the same time the proposition will be laid before Eastern capitalists for their consideration. It is the opinion of those who are connected with the concern that they will have no trouble in securing the \$600,000 or \$700,000 which is needed to develop the water supply, and as well the power which may be secured from it.

The ahupuaa of Waipio is now leased to Col. Samuel Parker, by the trustees, but in the lease the surplus water is reserved. There is however an option to Col. Parker, of the first opportunity to take over this water. This is now turned into the Hawaii Ditch Company by the new lease, and covers all the surplus supply of the valley. How much it is a question which is settle by the Tutill report, for the investigations made by him are of the greatest value since he was there during a dry year. It is safe to say, that figuring on the taking out of the water at a level to reach 1400 feet, that there can be carried to the lands along the south Hamakua coast 40,000,000 gallons of water each day. This elevation means that there may be water supplied to the plantations as far to the south as Kukaia, that there will be water for the fluming of cane from the upper levels down to the mills, and water for the irrigation of the lower lands. All of which means something of a future to the Hamakua coast estates, for it will be the last one will hear of dry years.

The water is greater in supply below 1400 feet of course, but that amount is sufficient to meet all demands for the upper lands, and it is thought as well of the low levels, of the numerous plantations which will come under the influence of the ditches. In the event that there is needed more water, it could be readily obtained by sending feed ditches higher up, but these have not been decided on at present. It is the intention simply to watch the development at the one elevation and make it as complete and perfect as possible. It will mean everything to the estates there, for with water there will be a great increase in the capacity to produce all along the coast.

But while the irrigation end of the ditch company's plans are those of primary interest to the plantations there are other possibilities which promise to be of great importance. These are, in the first place, the development of the power. At the levels at which the ditch leaves the valley it is possible to produce practically any amount of power desired. It is safe to put in the thousands, for when it is realized that 10,000,000 gallons can be given a fall of anywhere from 800 to 3000 feet, the possibilities are apparent. At the former drop there would be more than 1000 horse power available, and as this measurement is from only one of the great streams of the valley, it will be seen that to make the supply as great as may be demanded, will mean only the securing of water from the adjacent gulches. With this power every mill along the coast can be run, or railroads between the estates, as may be desired.

The closing of this lease means much not only for the company, but as well for the entire district, for, from the outlook, there will be speedy development of the water possibilities. John T. McCrosson has never lost faith in the proposition, of which he has taken the front, and this consummation of his hopes comes when it means that there will be much interest taken by all those interested in Hamakua plantations. The fact that they did not wish to undertake the development of the water did not deter the trustees of the Bishop Museum from making it possible for some else to give the estates the benefits, and the deal is one in which everyone has had an eye upon the future of the section and consequently of the country. Coupled with the water from the Kohala mountain watershed, which may be cheaply diverted to Kohala plantations, it gives the ditch company a chance to bring about the fulfillment of the hopes of the managers and owners of sugar properties very quickly.

The middle of the month has seen the payment of dividends to the stockholders of Oahu and O. R. & L. Co. at 4 per cent each, and of Wailuku of 2 per cent. Railroad bonds sold on the market at \$103.50 for \$500, and of stocks, 111 shares of Ewa at \$21 and 100 of Olua at \$7.50, comprised the trading.

REAL ESTATE.

Whatever the state of the market for shares there is a growing demand for property in the suburbs in small pieces. There is a little money about and now that better water and streets are certain in both sides of the city the agents report more active inquiry. There are several things in the air as possibilities in the way of deals about town, but this is the time for close figuring, and the people are shy as quails. The Eastern end of the city is much favored.

Work upon the Odd Fellows' building in the way of the preparing of the foundations goes on, and there are rumors that the Waterhouse block, over the way, will soon be cut back to street lines and a new and attractive front will be put in when this is done.

Progress is being made in the Kerr and Robinson blocks, and there is some small building in Chinatown.

NATIVE WHO STABBED JAP ALMOST LYNCHED

(From Monday's daily.)

A stabbing affray in which a native and a Jap were the principal actors caused considerable excitement in Moiliili, just beyond the new baseball park yesterday, and almost resulted in the lynching of the native who did the stabbing.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap
Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to accept of other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower essences. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEONARD LTD., Cape Town.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re-regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

His appetite, by no means light
Finds in his meals a keen delight
The cause is plainly now made clear
When we tell you he drinks Primo beer.

PRIMO LAGER

Has that flavor which delights, that sparkle which invites and that purity which makes physicians recommend it as a great health builder. All dealers sell it.

Pemalo, a rather aged Hawaiian, entered a room occupied by a Japanese a little after noon yesterday. The Jap was asleep, his only article of attire being a shirt. Pemalo proceeded to gather up all the clothes in the room, also it is alleged, searching the closet for additional loot.

About this time the Jap awoke and grappled with the thief. The native got the best of the fight, and during it stepped on the Jap's big toe, breaking it. Then he broke away, but the Jap again attacked him. This time the native pulled a knife and plunged the blade into the Jap's shoulder just below the shoulder blade. The native ran and the Jap pursued, meantime calling upon his countrymen for help.

Pemalo finally was cornered and then the Japanese closed in upon him and handled him roughly. They took him back to the cottage which he had entered and became more and more threatening in their demeanor, some of them offering to kill him. In the meantime, Captain Bowers of the Merchant's Patrol, who lives near by was summoned, and the native called upon him for help.

The Japanese readily surrendered their captive, the patrol wagon was called and Pemalo taken to the station as a prisoner. A charge of assault with deadly weapon has been entered against him. The knife is an ordinary pocket clasp affair, and from appearance was buried about an inch into the Japanese's shoulder. The Jap was taken to Queen's Hospital and after his wound had been dressed was sent home.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

A second native was arrested yesterday on the charge of using a deadly weapon. This man is William Kekipi, who tried to carve Detective McDuffie and failed.

Kekipi was in a frolicsome mood yesterday, and he showed a good deal of ingenuity in his quest after fun. He lives in Kakaako with his wife, and yesterday was discovered by some neighbors in the act of making a bonfire of her wardrobe. He was remonstrated with to no avail, and then a policeman was summoned. The native officer who started to arrest him, found that he had a knife, and so Detective McDuffie was called upon to help. When he arrived Kekipi offered to give himself up, and McDuffie started to the station with him. As he did so the native pulled a knife and made several vicious slashes at the detective. The knife cut away a piece of one trouser leg, but the cloth was unusually heavy, and the skin was not even scratched. Kekipi will have several charges to answer to in the police court today.

Cotton Workers Accept Defeat.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LOWELL, Mass., June 21.—The striking textile workers have accepted defeat and will go back to work on the old basis of wages. The high price of raw cotton acted to preclude the increase of pay asked.



ARRIVED.

Friday, June 19.

Stmr. Iwaland, Mosher, from Anahola, at 8:10 a. m., with 5,000 bags sugar, 14 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Waialeale, Cooke, from Kilauea, Makawell, at 7:35 a. m.

Stmr. Hanalei, Piltz, from Guam and Midway, at 11:30 a. m.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient, at noon.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Kailua and Hamakua ports, at 7 a. m., with 69 head cattle, 415 pieces Koa wood, 11,890 bags sugar.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 8:30 a. m.

Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Wichert, 160 days from Bremen, at 3:30 p. m.

Saturday, June 20.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei, Wailua, Kailua and Kapa, at 7:15 a. m., with 3,220 bags sugar, 20 bags rice, 10 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kinahu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 11 a. m.

Sunday, June 21.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Maui and Hawaii ports, at 8 a. m., with 32 head of cattle.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, at 10 a. m., with 10 sacks potatoes, 40 sacks taro, 1 mill roller and 7 pkgs. sundries.

Am. bktn. Jas. Johnson, Bennecke, 49 days from New Castle.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 10 a. m., with 1,930 bags sugar, 26 hides and 48 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Argyle, 9 days and 5 hours from San Francisco.

Sw. sp. Thessalus, Lagerkrantz, 59 days from Newcastle.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua ports, with sugar, at 7:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, June 19.

Stmr. Iwaland, Mosher, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Cooke, for Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.

Saturday, June 20.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Am. sp. Marion Chilton, Williams, for San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.

Nor. bk. Barossa, Evenson, for Humboldt, at 1:30 p. m.

Br. sp. Tomasina, MacClellan, for Puget Sound, at 3:30 p. m.

Monday, June 22.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Puna, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kaula, for Kohala, at 4 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailua and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, June 21.—H. A. Isenberg, M. F. Prosser, C. M. Cooke, C. W. Spitz, A. S. Wilcox, E. S. Goodhue, T. Bayman, J. B. Hanalei, M. Aloia, W. E. Devreux, W. L. Lenz, W. C. Parke, Miss M. Grote, Miss E. Kaipu, Miss A. Thomas, Mrs. A. L. Wilcox, Miss E. C. Potts, G. Kameoka, Miss G. Hyman, Miss K. Hoekano, Miss L. Akamuhou, A. Abrew, A. Hanaberg, Geo. Goodacre, Capt. Campbell, G. F. Prescott, Master M. Goodhue, F. H. Jordan, J. Nevin, L. Feart, Kawai Fun, G. Ramsay, L. Long, Ah Cheu, Tim Lai, Mrs. M. Poepoe, E. Kruse, F. C. Handy, and 40 Japanese and 10 Chinese deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Maui ports, June 21.—C. W. Dickey, H. P. Baldwin, Miss N. E. Simonds, C. Kaiser, Miss Steele, Miss Hannestad, Miss H. Medeiros, Mrs. Wong Leung, Miss H. Medeiros, H. Gorman, F. T. Sullivan, A. Martinsen, S. Sengstack, F. G. Douse, wife and two children; Mrs. Nakuna and servant, four Hutchinson children, N. Sugimoto, Rev. Teugi, Kan Tow, J. V. Fernandes and wife, Mrs. Fernandes, S. Toplitz, J. J. Combs, C. P. Rooke, Mr. Akuna and wife, Masters Akuna (3), Chung Sung, Chang Chau, Awai Ahmi, L. A. Perry, Miss C. Benjamin and child, A. W. Seabury and wife, Mrs. Hookekel and two children, Mrs. Meyers and two children, J. L. Bennett, Chock See, Chang Kim, D. H. Case, T. P. Du Bose, J. M. Coulson, Mrs. W. A. McKay, Mrs. E. L. Austin, C. Kaiser, L. K. Ekberg, C. S. Holloway, M. McCann, A. N. Hayselden, Dr. O. E. Wall.

Departed.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 19, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports.—Mrs. J. Glenn, Miss Gaspar, John Clark, J. H. Evans, wife and child; George Clark, J. S. Emerson, Mrs. F. C. Eaton, A. Lino, Miss T. Apiano, C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Winnie Johnson, Miss A. M. Paris, Miss Kathleen Arnold, Leinaku Arnold, A. W. Seabury, Lillie Arnold, Miss Newton, Mabel Edwards, James B. Roberts, W. N. Jaene Wallehua, B. W. Musser, M. P. Scott, S. A. Baldwin, K. Haskins, Muroaka.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai.—E. A. Elston, D. Neal, N. W. Toplitz, F. H. Jordan, F. C. Handy, Lena Russell, F. Tollefson.

Kauai Shipping.

The Mikahala's purser reports the following sugar awaiting shipment: M. A. K. 14,500 bags, G. & R. 650 bags, McB. 23,500.

Steamer Waialeale at Kilauea discharging freight.

Steamer Kauai at Waima discharging freight.

Bark W. B. Flint at Makawell; will start to load sugar Monday.

Schooner Olga at Makawell discharging lumber.

Barkentine Kohala at Eleale loading sugar, has 6000 bags sugar aboard.

The Mikahala reports fine weather on Kauai. Light winds and smooth seas in crossing channel.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Lady was run aground at Heela intentionally, for the purpose of painting her. She will be floated off when the job is done.

E. C. Horst and family will sail on the Hongkong Maru this morning. The family was released from quarantine yesterday, the little girl having fully recovered from her attack of smallpox.

The Hanalei brought a lot of Midway sand in ballast. It is extremely white, and seems to have been of coral formation. The cable men will have a rather difficult time growing the plants they took from here in the soil.

(From Monday's daily.)

There were no outgoing vessels yesterday.

The Arthur Sewell is expected to get away the first of the week for the Delaware Breakwater.

The Swedish ship Thessalus arrived from Newcastle late Sunday afternoon after a fifty-nine days trip.

The Claudine from Maui and the Mikahala from Kauai both arrived yesterday, each with a large passenger list.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports yesterday morning. She brought down thirty-two head of cattle.

The oil-carrying steamer Argyle arrived from San Francisco yesterday, after a trip of 9 days and 5 hours. She went directly to the railroad wharf.

The barkentine James Johnson arrived from Newcastle yesterday morning. She had an uneventful voyage of forty-nine days. She is anchored in the stream.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Ame. Am. sp., Lawrence, Hilo, June 9.

Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Gaffry, Shanghai, May 24.

Argyle, Am. stmr., San Francisco, June 21.

Blythwood, Br. sp., Pritchard, Newcastle, June 12.

Gamble, Am. schr., Knudsen, Port Gamble, June 18.

H. K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz, Port Townsend, June 8.

Hawaiian Isles, Am. sp., Mallett, New York, June 10.

Helene, Am. schr., Christianson, San Francisco, June 8.

Jas. Johnson, Am. bktn., Bennecke, Newcastle, June 21.

Jas. Tuft, Am. bk., Fridberg, Newcastle, June 11.

Kohala, Am. bktn., Dedrick, Newcastle, May 21.

Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk., Wichert, Bremen, June 19.

Robt. R. Hind, Am. schr., Erickson, Newcastle, May 24.

Rosamond, Am. schr., Fernald, San Francisco, June 16.

S. N. Castle, Am. bktn., Nilson, San Francisco, June 15.

Thessalus, Sw. sp., Lagerkrantz, Newcastle, June 21.

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Fjerm, Newcastle, May 25.

W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, June 8.

Wrestler, Am. bktn., Nelson, Gray's Harbor, June 11.

DEPARTING TODAY.

Tuesday, June 23.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui, Kohala and Kailua, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kinahu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Change of water often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Stmr. Argyle for San Francisco, Wm. Bowden for the Coast, Robt. Hind or Eleale, to discharge coal.

BORN.

ANDERSON—At Keala, Kauai, on the 19th inst., to the wife of John Anderson, engineer Makee Sugar Co., a son.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 19, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports.—Mrs. J. Glenn, Miss Gaspar, John Clark, J. H. Evans, wife and child; George Clark, J. S. Emerson, Mrs. F. C. Eaton, A. Lino, Miss T. Apiano, C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Winnie Johnson, Miss A. M. Paris, Miss Kathleen Arnold, Leinaku Arnold, A. W. Seabury, Lillie Arnold, Miss Newton, Mabel Edwards, James B. Roberts, W. N. Jaene Wallehua, B. W. Musser, M. P. Scott, S. A. Baldwin, K. Haskins, Muroaka.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai.—E. A. Elston, D. Neal, N. W. Toplitz, F. H. Jordan, F. C. Handy, Lena Russell, F. Tollefson.

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Per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 19, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports.—Mrs. J. Glenn, Miss Gaspar, John Clark, J. H. Evans, wife and child; George Clark, J. S. Emerson, Mrs. F. C. Eaton, A. Lino, Miss T. Apiano, C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Winnie Johnson, Miss A. M. Paris, Miss Kathleen Arnold, Leinaku Arnold, A. W. Seabury, Lillie Arnold, Miss Newton, Mabel Edwards, James B. Roberts, W. N. Jaene Wallehua, B. W. Musser, M. P. Scott, S. A. Baldwin, K. Haskins, Muroaka.

LEGISLATORS WANT LIGHT UPON POWER IN FACE OF VETO

(Continued from page 1.)

position as now held by Harris. Kumalee waved this aside with a laugh, however, and argued at length and with organic act and rules as well.

The motion to defer consideration was finally put receiving only six affirmative votes. A motion to adjourn was thrown in but was lost by 10 to 14.

WANT LEGAL ADVICE.

Fernandez moved that the veto be overridden, saying that the Governor had violated the law. He said that both Houses had passed an item of \$2000 for the Land Commissioner, yet under oath that official had said his expenses were only \$1500.

Taking up the various items in the veto message the Wright matter was first considered. Greenwell said he thought there should be care before the members voted on an item for which there were no vouchers on contract.

As soon as the vote was called for Paele raised the point that the message must be considered as a whole. Others sustained him but the majority felt that it could be treated item by item, in the same way as the Governor had vetoed the measure.

Harris moved that the veto be referred to the Attorney General for an opinion as to proper procedure. Kalam and Chillingworth said that they wanted to know just where they stood, as they wanted to vote favorably on some items and against others. The motion to refer to the Attorney General was then carried thirteen to eight.

IN THE SENATE.

Governor Dole's message returning the bill appropriating money for payment of unpaid bills, with his reasons for disapproving of certain items therein, was the first matter before the Senate when it opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

QUESTION OF TIME.

Senator J. T. Brown asked the clerk to state when the bill was delivered to the Governor, and Mr. Savidge replied June 10, 1903, at 10:50 a. m.

Senator Baldwin said the date was all right enough. There had been a holiday and two Sundays intervening and the Governor was entitled to ten full days between receiving and returning the bill ere it could become law without his signature. He moved that the message of the Governor be considered on Thursday next, as the matters involved were important, also that copies of the message be furnished to members.

KAOHI ELOQUENT.

Senator Kaohi, with the serious aspect and emphatic gesture which always make him look impressive, asked when the bill passed the Senate. On being told June 4 by the clerk he proceeded to declaim at length in support of a motion he made to lay the message on the table. His question meant the time of final passage and if the reports in the papers were correct the bill passed the Senate finally on June 9, therefore the time for approval or disapproval by the Governor elapsed on Saturday.

Senator Baldwin interrupted the speaker long enough to explain to him in Hawaiian that the Organic Act made the return time of a bill ten days after it is delivered to him and not after its final passage. Senator Kaohi extended his remarks without conceding the point.

Senator J. T. Brown maintained that the Organic Act excluded Sundays but not holidays from the Governor's time, so that the 11th of June should be counted against him.

THE FUTILE GAME.

President Crabbe from the floor, Vice President Paris being in the chair, stated that the certificate of the bill's passage was signed by himself and by Speaker Beckley of the House on the morning of the 10th, hence the time did not elapse until this (Monday) morning even counting the 11th. He quite understood the play on Saturday morning, when Senator Kaohi moved to adjourn, the speaker having talked the matter over with the Governor on Friday. Knowing that the intent was to have this bill become law without the Governor's signature, he readily entertained the motion to adjourn without fear of that result.

Senator Achi sprang the point of order that all discussion, after Senator Baldwin's motion, was out of order. A motion to consider a veto message was not debatable.

This point was sustained by the chair, but Senator Dickey raised the new one that the Senate could not postpone consideration of a veto, the Organic Act requiring that such should be "immediately."

Vice President Paris ruled that his

former ruling was complete and final, as Senator Baldwin's motion fulfilled the requirement of immediate consideration. It merely continued consideration until the Senate was prepared to decide the matters with complete information before it.

The motion of Senator Baldwin, carried.

HOUSE WANTS CONFERENCE.

A message from the House announced that Representatives Paele, Nakaleka and Andrade had been appointed as a committee to confer with a like committee of the Senate on the question as to whether the Governor had vested items in the unpaid bills measure before the time allowed him for so doing had elapsed.

Senator Isenberg moved that the communication be accepted and placed on file, as the Senate had decided the question its own way.

Senator Achi contended that the Senate had no right to take any joint action with the House regarding a veto. The law was plain. It gave the Senate power to do as it pleased, and the House the same power on its own behalf.

Senator Dickey argued that in so doing as it pleased, the Senate could act by committee or any other way. He moved that the House be informed that the Senate had deferred consideration of the Governor's message until Thursday.

Senator Baldwin held that the conference asked was not on the veto itself, but on the time that had elapsed, therefore it would be no harm to appoint a committee.

The vote was six to six and Vice President Paris decided against a conference.

THE LOAN BILL.

Another message from the House announced its passage on third reading of a bill making special appropriations for departmental uses of the Government for the two years ending June 30, 1905, otherwise known as the loan bill.

It was read a first time by title and ordered to be printed.

HEALTH ITEMS.

Senator Baldwin gave an oral report from the committee on health and education, on the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce soliciting favorable consideration of the items for refunding advances by merchants to pay for sanitary inspection. It was to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce should be informed that the Senate has acted in accordance with the sentiments of the resolution from first to last. He moved that the communication of the Chamber be acknowledged with a statement to that effect. Carried.

At 11:17 the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SIX ITEMS ARE VETOED.

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controversy, which is familiar to readers of legislative and Board of Health proceedings, and states that the words of the contract are certainly open to the construction of the Board of Health, yet possibly also open to Mr. Kalua's contention, saying finally: "My conclusion in regard to this item, is, that, in the present state of the controversy, it is an improper subject of legislation."

HAWAII POLICE TELEPHONES.

"Payment for use of telephones used by the Police Department in the several districts, Island of Hawaii, advanced by the following persons, to be certified to by the Sheriff of Hawaii."

There are thirty-two separate amounts, ranging from \$60 to \$10 and aggregating \$1,674, under this head. The objections of the Governor are thus stated:

"This matter was referred to the police committee of the House, which reported favorably in an oral report. My objection to these items is that there is no evidence that a satisfactory investigation has been made, also that it appears, from information obtained by me from the High Sheriff, that there being no appropriation from which the expenses of telephones could be drawn, the pay of such police officers as were required to have telephones in their homes was raised sufficiently to cover such expenses. This was done upon a clear understanding with such officers and was assented to by them. Such an arrangement was necessary under the circumstances, and the police officers with whom it was made have no grievance to complain of. To listen to the complaints of such officers as have petitioned in the matter, a small number only, would have an injurious effect upon the discipline of the force."

The Governor returns the bill to the Legislature for further consideration of the foregoing items.

No Danger From Japanese.

The report of Carol D. Wright, commissioner of labor, to the United States Senate, concerning the future of the Japanese on the Islands is quite interesting, although misleading in its conclusions. The fear that Hawaiian born Japanese